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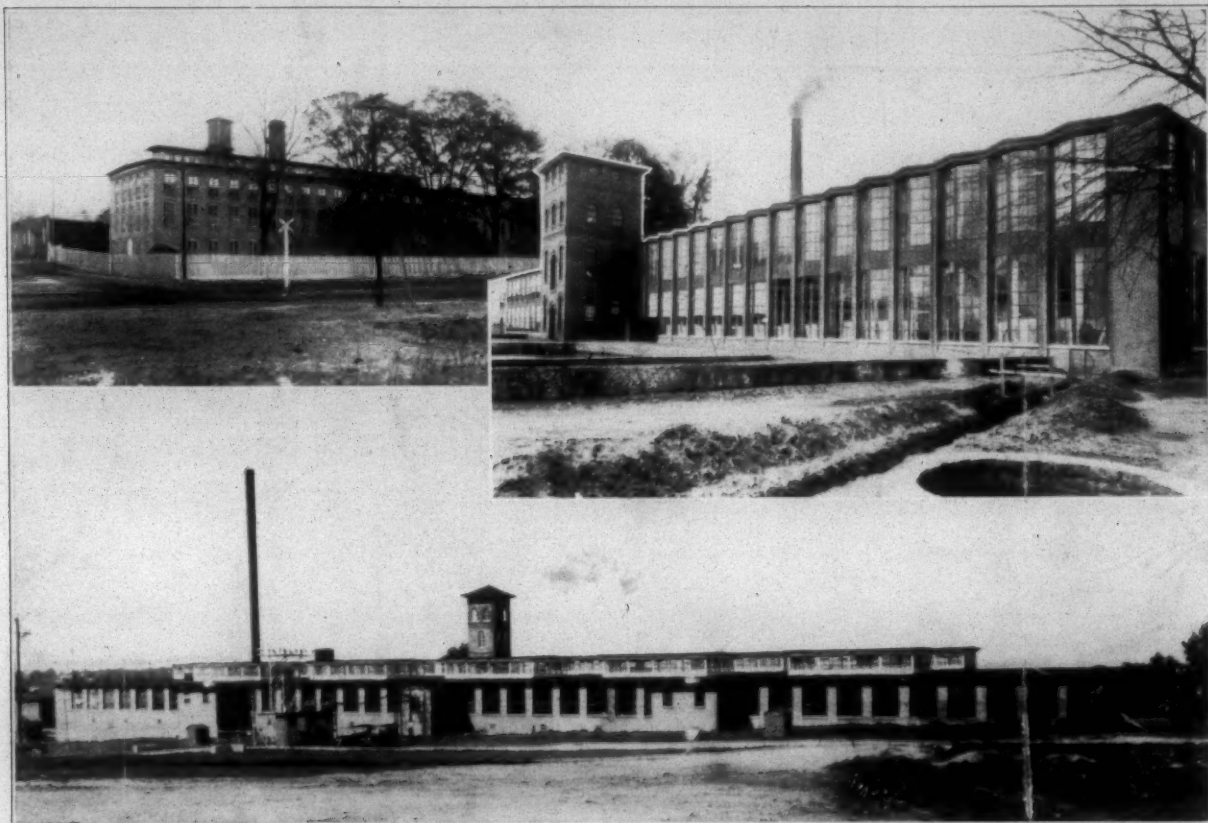
INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 9, 1930

No. 19



*Alabama Textile Mill Plant  
Selma, Alabama*

*New Canebroke Plant  
Uniontown, Alabama*

*Sunset Plant  
Selma, Alabama*

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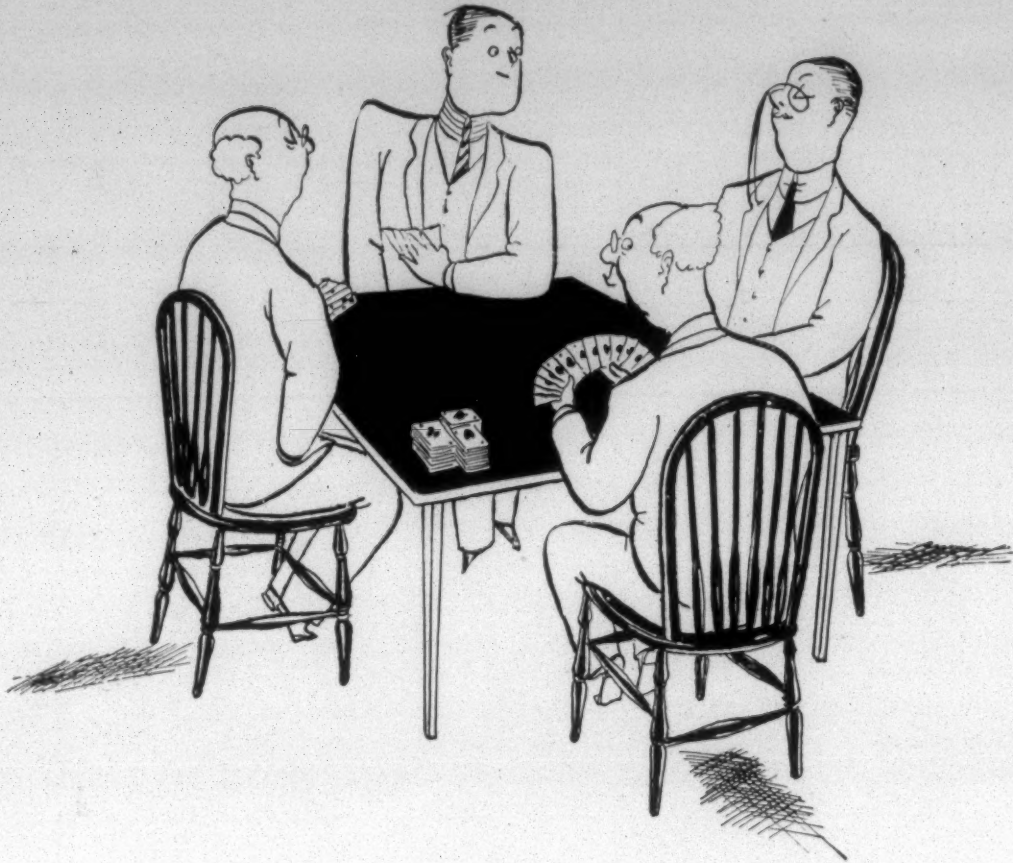
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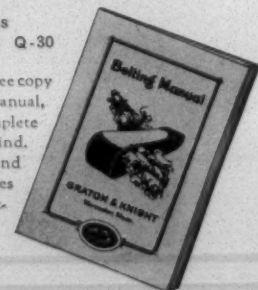
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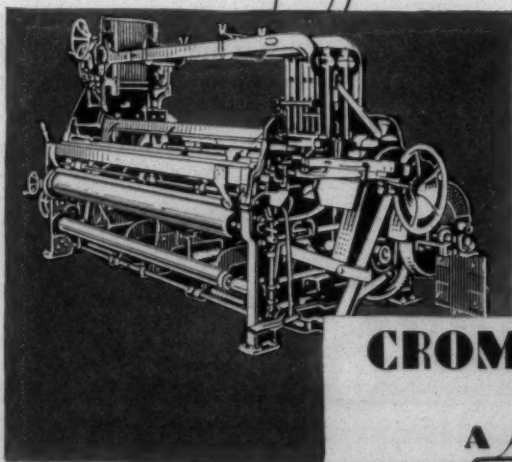






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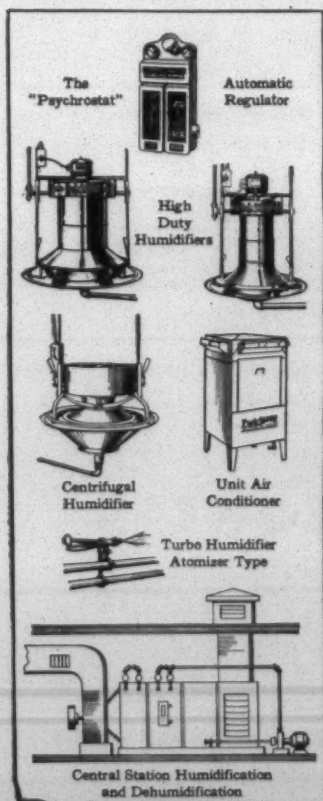
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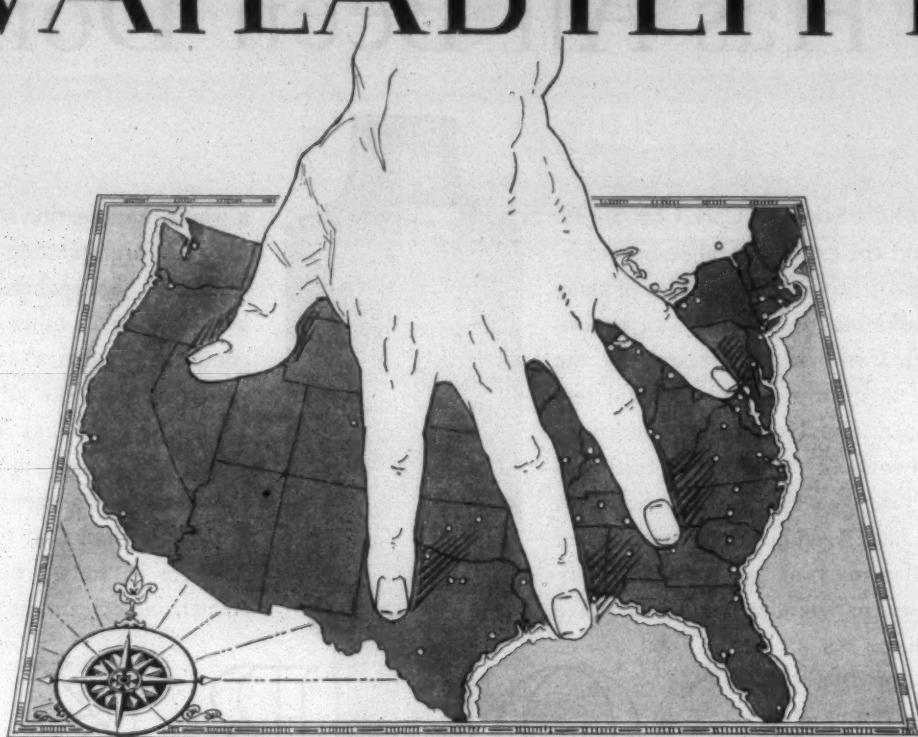


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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 19

## Mergers Seen As Only Relief for Textile Industry

THE cotton industry can expect permanent relief from the unsatisfactory experience it has undergone in recent years only through consolidations and mergers of existing plants into larger units, a trend which has already demonstrated its practicability, it is declared in the annual report of the Rhode Island Textile Association, made public by E. F. Walker, secretary-treasurer of the organization in Providence.

The report, setting forth a summary of the textile industry during 1929, together with a conservative forecast of what its various interests may expect for 1930, embraces the experience of the woolen and worsted mills, finishing plants, silk mills and cotton mills.

It observes that cotton mill activities have been less satisfactory than in 1928; that the volume in worsteds was gratifying, but the prices immeasurably lower than they should have been; that the finishing plants fared better than was expected, whereas the silk mills endured a discouraging year, beset with undue competition within their own ranks.

Perhaps the most significant conviction offered as regards the future is contained in a statement by John O. Ames of the Lonsdale company. He says, in summing up the cotton industry, its recent experience and its future:

### Relief Only Through Mergers

"The only permanent relief that can be expected for the cotton industry will come from consolidation and mergers of existing plants into larger groups. This process has been going on for some time in a limited way with satisfactory results.

"A local example is that of Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, operating Valley Falls Company and Coventry Company in Rhode Island. Whether or not such consolidation will eventually result in the establishment of vertical trusts is a question which can better be answered in the future, but the economies effected by consolidations of various plants under one head are absolutely essential to the further growth and development of the industry.

"Cotton mill activities during the past year, both as regards hours of operation and profits, have been worse, if anything, than in 1928," Mr. Ames continues. "Most of the mills ran fairly well until July, but since then curtailment has been heavy and wide-spread. During the month of December there was practically no business and conditions were particularly bad.

"Prices of fine goods, as related to profits, were worse in 1929 than at any time in the history of the trade. They have been bad throughout the year but were worse during the past few months than at any time."

### Unsatisfactory Year in South

Southern mills had an experience equally as unsatisfactory, Mr. Ames observes. He says:

"The South is little better off than the North. While Southern mills have not curtailed to the same extent as those in this part of the country, they have been selling their goods at any price they could get for them.

"In the matter of raw material, testimony before the Senate investigatory committee has had a seriously depressing effect on cotton particularly. Another factor which has had a depressing influence on American cotton is the rapidly increasing amount of foreign-grown cotton which has displaced it in the European market that formerly served as an outlet.

"Predictions for business in the future is guesswork," Mr. Ames concludes. "The converters are buying from hand to mouth, which probably indicates that they have very little stock on hand. If this is the case there is a possibility that business may be better in the spring."

The cotton manufacturing business far from satisfactory throughout the year, has been set back further by various depressing influences, among which may be mentioned the effect of the Senatorial investigation on the price of raw cotton, the unsettled tariff condition and the effect of the stock market collapse, which, however, was largely psychological, the report states. It continues:

"There has been little effect on credit as the result of the stock market collapse, but the derogatory effect upon raw cotton was prompt and marked. This situation seems to be clearing up somewhat, but cotton testimony before the Senate investigatory committee set back this movement definitely.

### Promise From New Dress Models

"Steadily increasing adoption of new models in women's clothing promises increased demand in the near future. These important style changes, which were sponsored by leading designers of women's dresses, after a short period of hesitancy, are being adopted by cutters generally. Although the increased demand is just commencing, it is practically certain to develop greatly as the rest of the manufacturers of women's dresses follow the lead of the outstanding firms in the business."

Millmen are becoming more chary of moving to the South, according to the association's summary of conditions. It says on this point:

"There seems to be a general slowing up in the tendency to migrate to the South. This probably can be attributed to the manifest impossibility of making money by such a change and the unwillingness of manufacturers to risk the expenditure of large sums of money with no definite assurance of real permanent benefits to be obtained.

"Whether this attitude is temporary or not remains to be seen. Several plants in this civinity have South-

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# Chemical Engineering in Bleaching Textiles \*

By C. D. Blackwelder, of J. E. Sirrine & Co., Consulting Engineers, Greenville, S. C.

THE bleaching of textiles is not ordinarily regarded as a chemical engineering process, yet it involves many, if not most of the so-called unit operations. To mention but a few, we find liquid transfer, mixing and agitation, pressing, drying and heat transfer. Chemical reactions are involved in the bleaching and dyeing operations—so chemical control is a necessary adjunct of the industry. Because many of the chemicals involved are extremely corrosive, the problem of selecting the proper materials of construction is ever-present. Water is perhaps the most important raw material of the industry, and it is usually necessary for the chemical engineer to soften and purify it for process. Industrial waste disposal and the recovery of chemicals and other by-products are beginning to receive attention. Finally, in the host of mechanical operations—material handling, power drive, humidity and temperature control, lubrication, etc., there is work for the engineer who is interested in the “why” as well as the “how” of processes and equipment.

So much for the general view of the chemical engineering relations in this industry. Other speakers on the present program have outlined the various steps involved in the process of converting the “gray goods” from the cotton mills into the dyed and finished products which we purchase in the dry goods store. Without reviewing these in detail, I should like to point out a few of the engineering problems of chemical interest.

Construction of the proper buildings for housing bleaching plants is a most important consideration. At one time these were designed with several stories. The latest type of building, however, is of one-story construction, with a basement and modern daylight facilities. The buildings are usually of reinforced concrete and brick with steel sash. Sometimes these are galvanized in order to resist corrosion from fumes and moisture. Aluminum sash is also used in certain instances. Generally, the sash is painted with corrosion-resisting paint further to preserve it.

Roofs are generally constructed of heavy pine board, tongued and grooved. These are supported by steel or wood beams, resting on brick walls, and supported at the center on cast iron columns. Five-ply tar and gravel roofing is commonly employed; due to the chemical processes employed in bleaching, there is a tendency for both alkaline and acid vapor to condense on the roof plank or ceiling, with the result in former times frequent replacement of timber was necessary. We now have special paints, some with an asphalt base, made especially for use in such places. These paints penetrate the wood and protect it. The same kind of paint is used on all steel beams, piping, and overhead electrical conduit.

Floors in a bleachery suffer severe service. In the bleaching department they are usually constructed of wood with open joints, in order to allow the water and solutions that drip to drain off quickly and thus prevent rotting of the timbers. These timbers are usually impregnated with asphaltic or creosote compounds or painted with a similar preparation to prolong their life. Concrete floors are used in some bleach houses. In general, it has been found that these floors are more difficult to keep clean, harder to drain, and, generally

speaking, not as serviceable as wood. The singeing department generally has a concrete floor, as well as concrete cut-off walls surrounding it, as a fire preventive measure. Wood floors, generally of three thicknesses, are used in the finishing department. The top layer is of maple, which resists the wear from the heavy trucks of cloth. The dyeing departments have concrete or wood floors, and they are constructed with special precaution to see that the proper drains and overflows are installed on all dye machines and that the liquors are piped to the drain trenches.

## Special Materials of Construction

Corrosion is the most serious enemy which the chemical engineer encounters in the bleachery and dyehouses. Special materials of construction are required in various parts of the plant—sometimes in entirely unexpected places. For instance, in maintaining ventilating systems, it is necessary that the fan blades and shafts on these systems be made of corrosion-resisting metals, in order to protect them against the fumes encountered. The ventilating ducts which take off the most objectionable fumes are generally constructed of wood painted with acid-resisting paint. Ducts taking the heat and moisture from the drying cans are generally constructed of copper. Galvanized iron is used on the ducts from the tenter frame.

The pits or tanks used for bleaching and scouring, as well as the bins in which the cloth is stored, were at one time constructed entirely of wood. The wood construction necessitated the use of nails or screws, and even though these were countersunk and painted, they caused spots on the cloth, due to the corrosive character of the solution in the cloth. Brass and bronze nails and screws were used, but the same trouble was experienced. The chemicals in direct contact with the wood effected it and caused it to disintegrate. The solution to this problem was the use of concrete. Now practically all bins are constructed of reinforced concrete, painted with corrosion-resisting paint. In the construction of such bins it is desirable to have not less than two inches of concrete over the reinforcing steel in order to protect it against contact with the chemicals. The usual tie wires for use in constructing the forms are either left out or they are made of brass wire and cut back close to the concrete. This solved the problem experienced by rust spots caused by the cloth coming in contact with iron tie wires. The drains from these bins are generally constructed of acid-resisting metal. The false bottoms in these bins are ordinary cobble stones with one-half inch spaces between. These stones resist corrosion and are easily removed for cleaning.

The pits or tanks used for sodium hypochlorite in bleaching do not require a lining. Those for acids, however, require chemical lead lining in order to resist the action of the dilute sulphuric acid.

Conveying the chemical solutions to the various machines was at one time a serious problem. This has not been entirely solved, although much progress has been made toward its solution. The caustics and alkalis are best handled in wrought-iron pipe. Sodium hypochlorite and acid solutions are handled in special lead composition piping. This piping is bought in coils containing about 30 feet. The ends are put together by using an iron flange which slips over the end of the pipe. The pipe is then preened flat against the flange,

\*Address before Asheville meeting of American Institute of Chemical Engineers.



forming a lead gasket. This makes it possible to have a continuous lead pipe with the advantage that it can be easily taken apart at intervals should a stop occur. There are alloys on the market that handle these chemicals satisfactorily. The problem of valves has been solved in a number of bleacheries by the use of rubber-lined equipment with renewable soft rubber inserts. Special lead-lined and alloy metal valves are also used.

#### Power Drive and Lubrication

The newest bleacheries have machines equipped with individual motors, as far as this is practical. In the bleach house where there are a number of washers and squeezer machines, it is often more practical to have group drive. In this case one motor drives a short line shaft which in turn drives the individual machines through suitable belts and pulleys. The motor drives the line shaft by means of a silent chain running in an oil bath. This drive has certain disadvantages. The worst is the possibility of the chain case leaking oil, which frequently happens. Often these chains suffer from lack of lubrication on account of the chance of oil leaking on cloth in process. V-type belt drives have been used in places of the silent chain drive. The difficulty of the V-type of belt drive in a bleachery, however, is that the rubber coating on the belts gradually wears off and deposits on the cloth in process. Much experimenting is being done to perfect the chain case for silent chain drives, as this is recognized as the most positive and best suited for this particular work. Most of the old bleacheries were driven by steam engines. The plants were laid out in such a manner that one or more long-line shafts drove several shorter shafts. The machines were all belted from these shafts. Most of the machines were provided with clutch pulleys or tight and loose pulleys. The majority of these old plants have now discarded the steam engines and installed several large electric motors for the motive power. Plain bearings on the line shaft have been replaced in many modern plants by roller or ball bearing, with consequent saving in power. The cleanliness of this modern line shaft bearing is a great point in its favor. Frequent oiling of the old type bearings created greater chances for oil to drop on cloth in process or storage.

Dry cans or drying cylinders offer quite a problem in bearing design and lubrication. The bearings are generally of the doll-head type. Such bearings must allow, without risk of leakage, a continuous supply of steam under pressure to enter the rotating cylinder, and also allow the discharge of water arising from the condensed steam. The bearing of water arising from the condensed steam. The bearings on most of the machines now in use are of the plain type and lubricated by grease cups. This type of bearing wears and the trunion falls out of center; then on tightening the package eventually it occurs that the drying cylinder end is actually riding on a thin layer of packing. When this condition occurs, the packing wears very quickly, the steam blows the grease from the bearing, and the grease drips on the ends of the cans frequently spoiling the cloth being dried. Much experimentation has been done in order to perfect a doll-head bearing that will overcome the disadvantages of the old type. The more modern equipment uses a double row of ball bearings and a very different arrangement of the packing. This type reduces the amount of power consumed for driving the machine and eliminates the possibility of steam and grease being blown on the cloth. Dry cans are all geared together in order that they will run at the same speed. These gears are seldom enclosed and practically no lubrication is used for fear of damaging the

cloth. No satisfactory means has yet been perfected for overcoming this difficulty.

#### Liquid Transfer and Material Handling.

Many centrifugal pumps are used in bleacheries for pumping liquid caustic soda to the chemical mixing department, and for returning weak liquors from the mercerizing machine and the bleaching tank. For this class of service the side suction pump with open-type impeller directly connected to the motor, is used almost entirely. For caustic soda solution in various concentrations the pump is built so that all parts coming in contact with the solution are made of cast iron. It is very difficult to keep the packing in good condition on pumps in this service, due to the small area of the bearing in this type of pump. The severe service causes the bearing to wear rapidly. When the packing is tightened the shaft raises slightly, due to the shaft riding on a film of packing. This wears the packing rapidly and great quantities of the solution are lost. This trouble has been almost entirely eliminated by manufacturers who have built their pumps with an extra long inside bearing, and extra deep packing gland. One of the most severe services which pumps are required to withstand is the pumping of the sodium hypochlorite solution. Hard lead or lead-lined pumps are being used very extensively for this work. There are several pumps on the market made of special alloys that also hold up well under this service.

The pressure boiling kiers in the modern bleacheries are fitted with pump and heater circulating systems. These pumps circulate the boiling liquor from the bottom of the kier and spray it on the cloth in the top of the kier. This process is carried out continuously for eight to twelve hours at 15-pound pressure. All iron fitted pumps are used for this purpose. Side suction pumps were used almost exclusively at one time, but practically all of the pumps now going into this service are of the horizontal split casing type, double suction and directly connected to electric motor. The packing glands must be very deep, as it is difficult to keep packing in pumps handling boiling caustic liquors. Many motors are burned out on pumps in this service, due to the packing blowing out, thus allowing the liquor and steam to get into the motor windings. When the packing blows, the liquor is lost, allowing the kier to drain and leaving the cloth to dry in the kier which injures the fabric.

The newest pumps with the extra deep packing glands have eliminated much of this trouble. The usual water seal piping is not used to a great extent in pumps in this service, as it very soon becomes clogged with caustic soda crystals and other materials deposited out of solution.

#### Water Treatment and Waste Disposal.

Water is one of the most important of the raw materials used in the textile bleacheries. Often the supply is taken from a filter plant, which does not have technically trained operators. Although the physical appearance of this water may be excellent, it is often entirely unsuited for use in the bleachery due to the acid resulting from the use of an excess of coagulant, without proper neutralization. This not only results in corrosion of the water piping, but often causes considerable trouble in the processes, due to the rust from the pipe getting into the various solutions and discoloring them. It also causes stains on the cloth passing through the washers. This trouble has been entirely eliminated in most of the modern plants where the filter plant is

(Continued on Page 26)

# British Textile Problems \*

IN the handling of this problem of the textile industry I wish to submit that the only thing which is wrong in Lancashire is the price of her goods. In pre-war days we had the bulk of the world trade in manufactured cotton goods. It must be admitted that since 1920 the position has been reversed, and certain countries abroad have now an advantage in world competition. The prices required for our goods are appreciably higher than the rates taken by competitors.

Any movement, therefore, for a recovery of Lancashire's supremacy will have to devote all its attention to reducing production costs. I am convinced that unless something is done to reduce production costs in the spinning mills and weaving sheds Lancashire will continue to lose her trade. This will mean a further elimination of old-established firms and the throwing out of employment not only of mill operatives, but all sorts of people engaged in Manchester warehouses and as buyers and sellers on the Manchester and Liverpool Exchanges.

The greatest blunder which was committed in Lancashire during the war was when the working hours in the mills were reduced from 55½ to 48 per week. It must be remembered that at the same time the work-people received an advance in wages to compensate them for the loss of earnings as a result of the reduced working hours. This action meant a reduction of over 13 per cent in the output of goods and the industry had not only to stand this increase in overhead charges, but had to meet the higher wages of the operatives, which meant a decided increase in production costs and enabled competitors to secure our trade.

However, it is altogether out of the question to expect the operatives in Lancashire to go back to any extension of hours in the mills. This reform, which has been a great thing for the workers in Lancashire and given them more leisure has been won and cannot be taken away. The problem in face of these adverse circumstances is how to reduce production costs. I do not believe that amalgamations, horizontal or vertical, or different methods of distributing and selling goods in markets abroad will be sufficient to bring back Lancashire's lost trade or stop the process which is now going on of further trade being lost. The remedy lies in changes in producing methods in the spinning mills and weaving sheds. The time is near at hand when the employers and the trade union officials will have to consider very seriously the question of two shifts. I know that this system is strongly opposed by the work-people. The average trade union official, however, cannot be happy under the conditions prevailing. Between 1920 and 1928 the cotton trade unions lost 100,000 members, the decline being from 461,000 to 361,000, or nearly 22 per cent. Unless something is done on the lines suggested this reduction of membership will go on.

During the last few months there has been an interesting experiment in Burnley. An arrangement has been made between the manufacturers and the operatives whereby employers are allowed to run 4 per cent of their looms under revised conditions. The weavers are attending 8 looms each instead of 4 and are being provided with assistance in the way of weft and cloth carrying. Credit must be given to the trade union secretary who, in face of strong opposition, prevailed upon his committee to agree to this experiment. No

official report on the results has yet been issued, but it is well-known that the movement has met with a considerable amount of success. The operatives, of course, are earning higher wages and the production is giving satisfaction to the employers. This change is certainly a step in the right direction. A few days ago a leading trade union official and a Labor M. P. said: "Who is going to persuade the employers to keep weavers on four looms after they had demonstrated and were satisfied a weaver could run eight?"

The future of Lancashire trade lies in the greater use of automatic looms. During the last few years numerous inventions have been patented in the textile industries, but Lancashire has been slow to take up these new machines. This attitude has been partly due to the depression and the difficulty of raising fresh capital. Other countries, however, have spent money freely and probably one of the most serious aspects of the position in Lancashire today is that a substantial part of the machinery is out of date, and must be considered inefficient compared with modern plants.

A matter of supreme importance, however, in connection with this question is the fact that there is no likelihood of employers being prepared to pay the high prices required for automatic looms when they can only be worked 48 hours a week. It is not economically sound for the capitalist to invest money in these high-priced machines with such a limited output. It is not possible to secure an adequate return on capital, and make an allowance for depreciation. If, therefore, there is to be progress in Lancashire by the adoption on a larger scale of automatic looms some arrangement will have to be made for double shifts.

At the present time the government is conducting an inquiry into the Lancashire cotton trade. The employers and the trade unions have submitted exhaustive statements on their attitude towards the problem. Representatives of these organizations are now appearing before the committee and it is understood that the report and recommendations will be announced early next year. It must be said that in trade circles there is not much confidence that any great good will come out of this official inquiry, but the report and recommendations will have the backing of the government and any suggestions made will have to be very carefully considered. Until the committee has finished its work it is doubtful whether it is desirable to propose any fresh movement, but I am convinced that in the long run this question of reorganizing production in the spinning mills and weaving sheds will have to be considered by a joint conference of employers and trade union officials. Both sides are fully aware of the facts. So far as the employers are concerned they know that more mills are going into liquidation, more firms are failing and more people engaged in the distribution and selling departments are losing their positions. The trade union officials know that the membership of the unions is steadily declining and their power is gradually being reduced.

Throughout Lancashire today there is considerable suffering. A reorganization of the industry cannot be carried through without hardship to certain individuals, but unless action is taken quickly the opportunity may pass and an attempt at reorganization later may prove to be futile.

As things stand at present cotton goods cannot be produced in Lancashire at prices which are competitive in world markets. Unless there is a change in conditions Lancashire will continue to lose her trade.

\*Extracts from address before Liverpool Cotton Trade Association by Frederick R. Tattersall.



## Smyth Sees Underselling as Chief Trouble

"The trouble with the textile industry is not over-production, but underselling," asserted Captain Ellison Smyth, president of Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., and one of the pioneer textile executives of the two Carolinas, the last survivor of the group among which were such outstanding figures as the late Captain John H. Montgomery, Dexter Edgar Converse of Spartanburg County, H. P. Hammett of Greenville County, James W. Cannon of North Carolina, and others, in addressing the foreman and supervisory officials of Balfour Mills in the modern community building in the mill village at Balfour, on the occasion of the annual banquet given them by the mill management. Though advancing in his eighties, Captain Smyth is still vigorous and alert and directs the activities of the Balfour plant, of which he is president and treasurer.

### Opposed to Curtailment

Captain Smyth said he disagreed with the views of a majority of his fellow manufacturers in his opposition to the curtailing of production. He has always opposed shutting down the mills. In more than 40 years of operation of the Pelzer Mills in Anderson County, S. C., which he founded and directed from the day it began operations, there was never any curtailment of production, and the same was true of a number of other South Carolina mills operated by him. This has been and will continue to be the policy at Balfour. When forced by the drouth in 1925 and the resulting lack of electric power to close down the Balfour Mills for six weeks, Captain Smyth paid full wages to all employees of the mill for that period and then expended \$160,000 in erecting a steam plant to place the mill in position to avoid future experiences of a similar nature.

The people who are at Balfour came there to work, Captain Smyth said, and with the expectation that the mill corporation would furnish them steady employment, and he pledged them that this would be done. The mill will not curtail production or shut down so long as the corporation can procure the cash to meet operating expenses, regardless of sales or losses on products. Balfour Mills enjoyed a season of good business the first six months of 1929, Captain Smyth said, but the last half of the year was unfavorable. Products could not be sold and the warehouses were overflowing with goods. Finally sales were made at substantial losses, on account of the condition of the textile market, but the decks have been cleared at Balfour and operations will go right along.

### Foreign Market Lost

On trouble with the textile industry, Captain Smyth said, is that the cotton manufacturers of this country have lost their foreign markets. Efforts must be made to regain these, and it can be done, said Captain Smyth. In recent years the mistake of the cotton manufacturers has been in manufacturing almost exclusively for the market in the United States. Cotton goods are being sold in the remainder of the world and markets can be opened if our manufacturers will adapt the goods to foreign markets and go after the trade. Captain Smyth related a story of opening up foreign markets for the Pelzer Mills many years ago. A salesman was sent to Africa and Asia where he spent a year opening up markets for Pelzer products. One of these markets was in Abyssinia where a contract was made with King Menelek of that country and one thousand bales

of goods were shipped each month to the account of the Abyssinian monarch. Captain Smyth related the story of meeting William Astor Chanler in New York city, just home from an expedition to Central Africa, where he went in search of game. Mr. Chanler said that in the heart of Africa, a thousand miles from the coast, he found an African chief wearing as an ornament a piece of the Pelzer cloth bearing the "Camel" trade-mark. This indicated the wide distribution attained for Pelzer goods by a systematic and business-like effort to sell them, according to Captain Smyth.

Following the address of the president of Balfour Mills, Captain Smyth presented handsome gold watches to 14 employees who have been at Balfour five years, since the mills began operation. Some of the recipients had worked for Captain Smyth at the Pelzer Mills in South Carolina for many years prior to coming to Balfour.

### Woman 40 Years in Service

Mrs. Lillie E. Ross, the one woman among the 14 to receive a watch, is the mother of Miss Robbie F. Ross, secretary of Balfour Mills Corporation. Mrs. Ross began work in the Pelzer Mills as a little girl more than forty years ago, subsequently removing to Balfour. As he handed her the watch, Captain Smyth related a story of how he learned on one occasion at Pelzer that Mrs. Ross had resided for 35 years in the same house in the mill village, and had been employer for that length of time in the same department of one of the Pelzer Mills. In appreciation of her service at Pelzer Captain Smyth had improvements made in the house occupied by Mrs. Ross, and as he expressed it, "started a lot of trouble," due to the fact that 28 other families in the Pelzer mill village came to him for similar improvements, because each of them had lived in the same house for thirty years or more.

The male employees of Balfour mills who were given gold watches included Superintendent William Edward Hammond.

## Cotton Goods and Current Styles

Beach clothes have "gone masculine" and emphatically feature cotton, according to the current issue of "Flashes of Fashion," style bulletin of the Cotton-Textile Institute which reviews advance Palm Beach fashions.

"Gone are the days of the dressy beach pajamas," the bulletin states. "Cotton—pique, crash, denim, drill, duck, shantung, corduroy, particularly white corduroy—have come into their rightful own. It has been in the wind for several seasons and Antibes, Biarritz, Venice, Villa d'Este, definitely established that cottons were without rival for beach wear. Paris cables almost daily repeat their importance and the advance buying by smart Americans going South shows there's not a shadow of a doubt—cotton beach togs are decidedly 'high fashion.'"

The bulletin states that stylist are "expressing their faith" in cottons for town wear. It also adds:

"Black pique tailored suits, others in navy and kaffa brown; cotton tweeds, including one delightful sheer cotton tweed; jacquard madras, printed piques and gabardines, the lacy woven cottons and lisle meshes, are all being made in extremely smart models for wear in town. This is certainly a new fashion and a 'high' one."

Much of the material in the current bulletin is being featured in January issues of important fashion magazines which present sketches of several beach fashions emphasized by the Institute.

# Increasing the Number of Spindles Per Operative

**C**OTTON Spinning was the subject discussed at a recent Cotton Manufacturers' Forum at Boston, held under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, this conference being attended by overseers of spinning from New England mills. That part of the discussion relating to multiple side spinning, or increasing the number of spindles per operative, was as follows:

**MEMBER:** Where I am they run 24 sides, 112 spindles to the side. It gives the spinner 2688 spindles to tend to. They put in the roving, pass the board, clean the rods, and also clean the thread guides.

**CHAIRMAN:** Could you give me any idea of the breaks per thousand spindles an hour that you get?

**MEMBER:** 46 per thousand.

**MEMBER:** We run 40s from 8 hank; 42s and 45s filling from 8 hank; and 50s and 60s from 12 hank.

**MEMBER:** Our spinners run 20 sides of 204 spindles to a frame. They put in their roving, pass the board, and pick the top clearers four times a day. We have a cleaner for 30 frames. They clean all the top rolls and pick the top clearers first thing in the morning, and clean the creels, top and bottom, twice a week. We have our sweepers oil the rollers every day. The spinners simply put in the roving and piece the ends up. On 28s yarn, 4.40 hank roving, the spindle speed is 8600.

**CHAIRMAN:** What break do you get on that?

**MEMBER:** About four ends to a hundred an hour.

**CHAIRMAN:** That figures about 40 per thousand. Is there anything else you wish to bring up? Of course, this all started from a question of spindle speeds, and more or less drifted into multiple side spinning. There are 57 different mills represented here, and I would like to find out how many mills are attempting the multiple side system. That is, 17, 18 or 20 sides of spinning. Will all those who are attempting, or trying it out, or running it, please stand up? There are 25 out of the 56 mills or nearly five per cent of the mills represented here who are on the multiple side, or trying multiple side spinning. It has got to come, and the more we discuss it and help each other out on it, the better it will be for us later on.

**MEMBER:** What I would like to know is of those men who stood up, how many have to make changes in the yarn number from day to day. For example in a yarn mill where they are constantly changing over sides, and numbers vary, can they still maintain the same number of sides?

**MEMBER:** We have a yarn mill running on all counts, and do considerable changing. We started off with 8 sides. We have long frames making it around 1200 spindles per operative.

We gradually increased the sides until we are running around 2100 to 2200 spindles.

Our cleaning system is a little different from any I have heard mentioned here. We have a unique doffing system. I do not know of any other mill that has it. We have ten or twelve girl doffers who doff the frame. When they doff the frame, they clean the entire frame while it is being doffed, and it is not cleaned again until it doffs again. We did this to eliminate bunches caused by cleaning while the frame was running. By doing this we did away with cleaners. The spinners are doing the actual spinning, putting in roving and piecing up their ends, passing their thread boards four times a day and cleaning their own rolls. We could not find a system that would work out well where the rolls are being cleaned while the frames are stopped. We did not want to put in hands to do nothing but clean rolls,

so the spinners clean their own rolls and stands, pass their thread boards, and do the creeling and spinning.

We are changing our counts most of the time. We run some long draft with the light middle roll. The sides per spinner remain constant except on our very coarse numbers. The spinner cannot run the full 2000 or 22000 spindles when we are running 2¼ to the square, slack twist. On anything from 30s up they can run more spindles or about 2500. I think that it figures itself out to be the amount of roving a spinner has to creel, and the number of ends she has to piece up that tells you what the number of sides is that she can run.

**MEMBER:** I would like to ask the gentleman what he would do if he had been running 40s yarn yesterday, and orders came in to change to 20s this morning?

**MEMBER:** We try to balance up the sides. We would try to balance up the work so that a spinner would not have all the 20s. She would have some fine work to compensate for the 20s. We do not try to keep one number all together. It sometimes happens that it does come together, particularly when we have to run a very soft twist. We often have a lot of soft twist on coarse work for ply yarns, and we have that, we have certain sections of our room where we can change the speeds so as to get down to the slower spindle speeds necessary to run efficiently. In this way, we get the frames all together and give a spinner eight sides. Our frames have 304 spindles with 152 spindles to a side.

**MEMBER:** I would like to ask the gentleman how long it takes him to doff a frame.

**MEMBER:** It takes our doffers 2½ to three minutes to doff and clean a frame.

**MEMBER:** That takes in everything?

**MEMBER:** Yes, everything. The time taken depends on the gang. We have different gangs in different sections, and where we have a long section, we have 12 doffers to a gang, and where there are fewer frames to a section, there are only 10. The time required averages between 2½ and three minutes to clean a frame and doff it.

**MEMBER:** Could you tell me how many frames there are in the rooms where you have 12 girls taking care of it?

**MEMBER:** 116 frames in the room where we have the 12 girls doffing. They take care of the whole job.

**MEMBER:** May I ask the gentleman how many pounds that room produces?

**MEMBER:** That room produces on an average 22,000 to 25,000 pounds a week.

**MEMBER:** Will the gentleman please give the range of numbers he is running on different yarns?

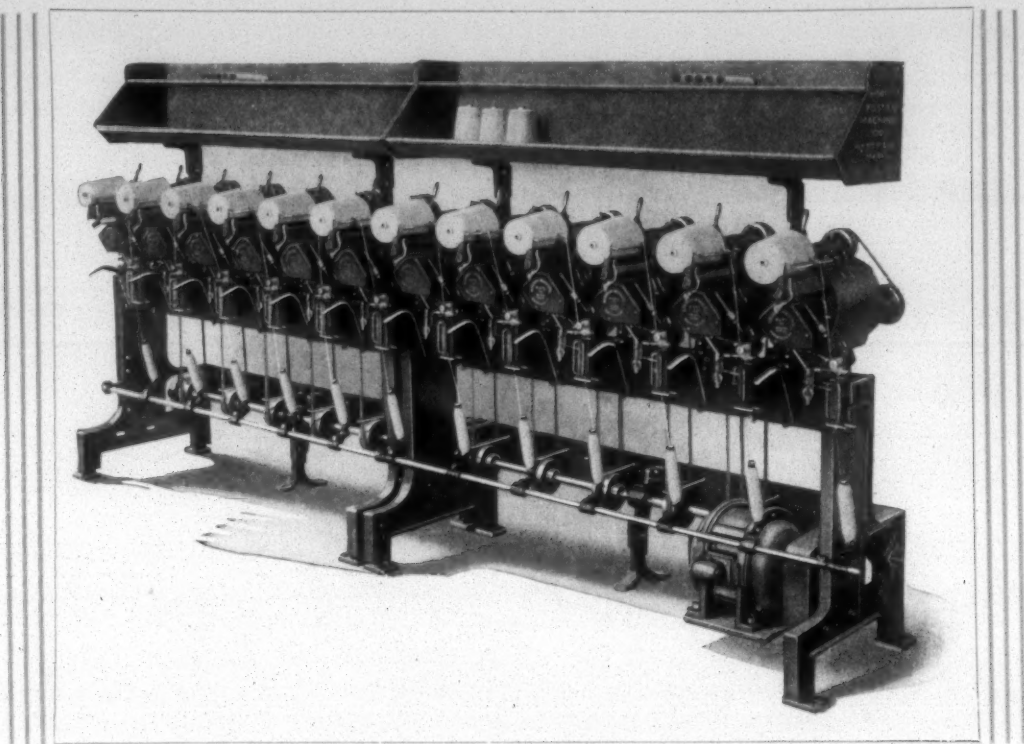
**MEMBER:** We are running anywhere from 20s to 140s. Spindle speeds varying according to the count of course. You cannot run all counts at the same spindle speed. We run our 20s, soft twist, about 2¼ to the square, around 5500. When we get up to 40s, 50s, 60s and 70s yarn, we run a speed of about 8900. On our finer counts where we have a warp twist, we run 10,000, but we have very little of it. Most of our fine count spinning is soft twist, and we keep around the standard 9000 turns.

**MEMBER:** What will you average?

**MEMBER:** It varies from week to week. Just now I should say that 60 per cent of the mill is on 80s or finer. Next week it may be different. I should say our average count was between 60s and 70s yarn.

**CHAIRMAN:** I think this brings up a question that,  
(Continued on Page 32)





# FOSTER

## Model 75 Winder

Is Adapted for Winding on Cones and Tubes—

Cotton Sewing Threads, Cotton,  
Linen and Jute Twines of fine and  
medium sizes, Silk and Rayon Knitting  
Yarns, or any material that is best marketable  
in a compact precise wind package.

It is quickly adjustable for changing from cone to tube  
or vice versa or for different lengths of traverse.

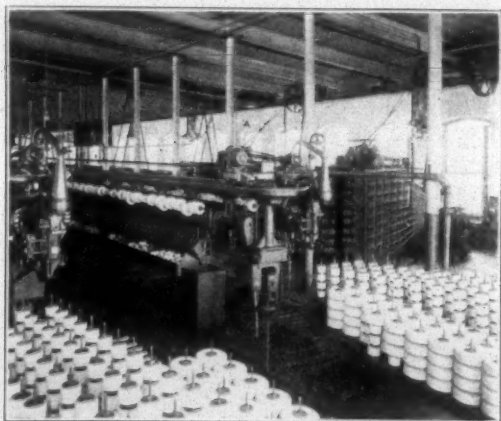
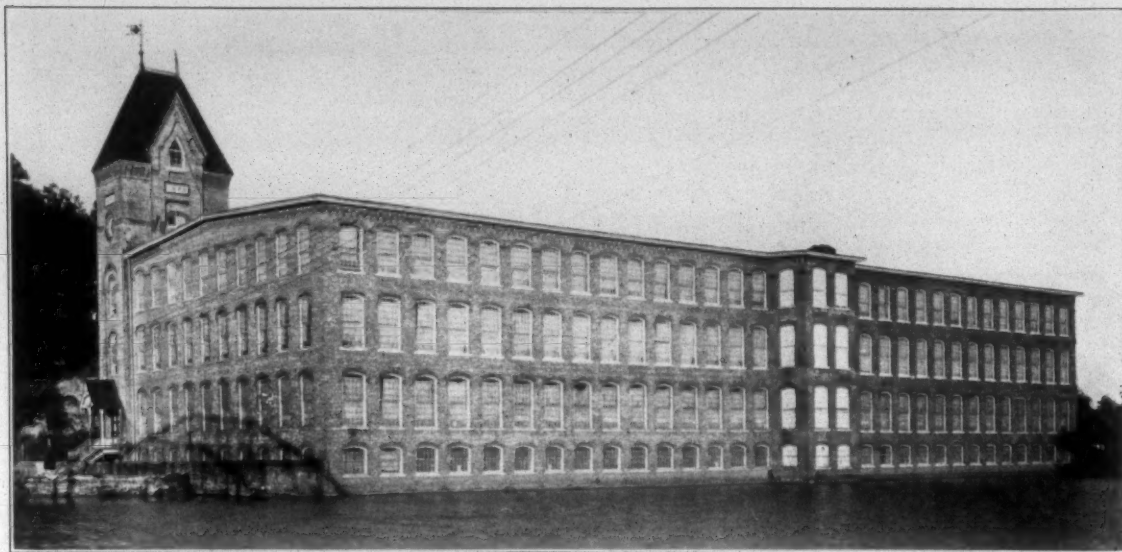
*The usual Foster "Sturdy Simple design" assures low cost of main-  
tenance.*

## Foster Machine Co.

Westfield, Massachusetts

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.

‘ E V E R Y   K N O T   A   W E A V E R ’ S   K N O T ’



# CLIFTON

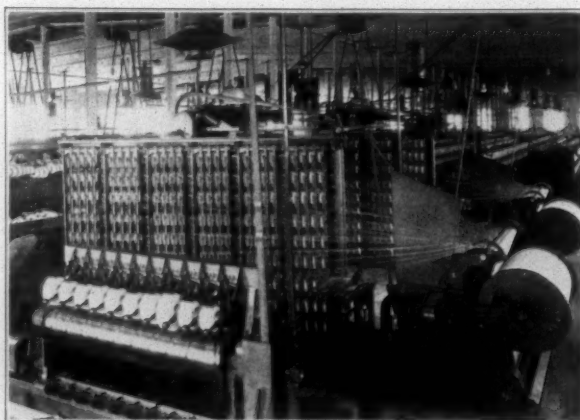
MFG. CO., MILL No. 2

CLIFTON, S. C.

*Another Satisfied User of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers*

## BARBER-COLMAN

Spoolers and Warpers—two of each—are rendering excellent service in this well-run southern mill. It is a pleasure to add Clifton's name to our long list of "Satisfied Users"—the list that is our best advertisement.



### BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

*General Offices and Plant*

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

GREENVILLE, S. C.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.



## Warn Farmers to Cut Acreage for This Year

Washington, D. C.—In a terse warning to cotton farmers to cut their acreage this spring if they expect the government to help market the 1930 crop, the Federal Farm Board took its first decisive step to force a minimum agricultural surplus.

C. C. Teague, a member of the board, said the warning applied to wheat as well as to cotton and to any other commodity in which producers made a deliberate attempt to expand their acreage in the face of overproduction.

"Some cotton farmers," the board said, "think that because the Federal Farm Board has been lending to co-operatives at an average of 17 cents a pound on middling  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple of the 1929 crop the board means to see to it that the price will be at least that much for the crop of 1930.

"This is not so. The Federal Farm Board cannot protect farmers when they deliberately overplant. What the board will do to help in marketing next year's crop will depend upon what farmers do at planting time."

Teague would not say whether the board meant to imply that it would discontinue loans or refuse to assist in marketing if cotton farmers ignored the warning and a serious surplus resulted.

He turned the question rather to the problem of creating a profitable price on an overcrowded market.

"The advances we have made on cotton and wheat this year," he said, "represent what we feel to be a safe margin guaranteed by present prices, current stock, supply and demand. We do not know that we could offer as much, less or more next year. Advances undoubtedly will vary from time to time, depending on the economic trend. Sudden expansion in any commodity producing a surplus might make it impossible to obtain a profitable price."

In no event Teague said, would the farm board guarantee a price level for a crop in advance of planting.

The board based its warning on its statement that last year's cotton acreage was too large. It was the largest planted acreage of any year in history excepting 1925 and 1926. Nothing but crop failure in Texas in 1929, the board said, prevented a total yield of 16,000,000 bales—more American cotton than the world would take at a fair price.

"Large cotton crops," the board said, "sell for less than small ones. Ten million bales in 1923 sold for \$1,600,000,000; 18,000,000 bales in 1926 sold for less than \$1,000,000,000—that is, farmers picked and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton in 1926, gave them to the world free of charge and, in effect, paid \$600,000,000 for the privilege.

"If Southern farmers should raise their own food and feed and in addition raise, so far as the climate and soil will let them, the food that Southern city people eat, there would be small danger of any cotton surplus or any unprofitable price."

The board recommended that Southern farmers plant no cotton next spring until they first have provided acres enough for a reasonable supply of food and feed, and that no land be planted to cotton which had not produced at least one-third of a bale per acre on the average for the last five years.

ORIGINAL and GENUINE  
*The Leather with the Hair on*

# Bondaron

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

## HARNESS STRAPS

*Last 4 times as long*



THIS is not a claim which is based on how good we think Bondaron Harness Straps are, but a fact which has been proven by comparative tests in some of the largest weaving mills in the country.

The adoption of Bondaron as Standard by a number of mills has boosted production through the banishing of costly stoppage of looms, loom fixers' time and seconds in cloth.

Let us give you further information on this item which means much in minimizing operating costs.

*Send for sample*

CHARLES

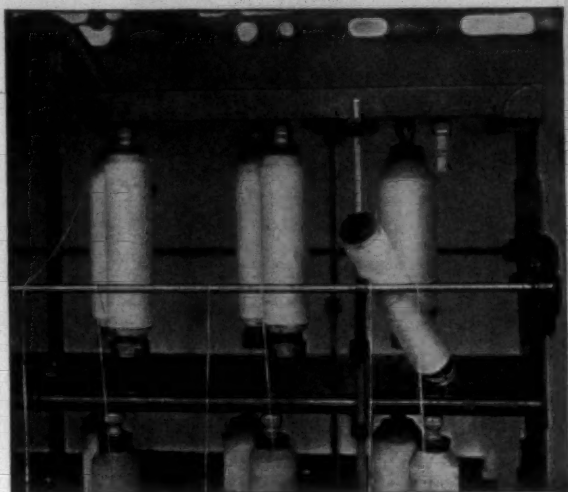
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COMPANY

Manufacturers of Textile Leathers

617 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



## Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

# ECLIPSE

## BOBBIN HOLDER

## Southern Textile Basketball Tournament

The annual Southern Textile Basketball Tournament is to be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., on February 13, 14 and 15. Teams representing mills from practically all Southern textile States are expected to compete. The tournament, which was first played ten years ago, is expected to be "bigger and better" this year than ever before.

The contesting teams will be divided into classes. Three for the boys and possibly two for the girls. There will be no class AA this year. A championship and consolation cup will be presented in each class. Last year champions were: Boys, Class A, Lannett Mills, Lannett, Ala. Class B, Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala. Class C, Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C. Girls, Class A, Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C. Class B, Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C.

Monaghan Mills of Greenville lead in the number of teams entered in the tournament, being represented in each of the five classes. North Carolina and Georgia failed to equal their records of 1928 and were not represented among the championship teams. News reaching officials however leads them to believe that both these States will make life miserable for competing teams from other States this year.

Textile basketball teams from any State south of the Mason and Dixon line are eligible to enter the tournament and are cordially invited by officials to enter the contest. The following rules will govern the tournament this year:

1. No player shall be allowed to play in the tournament who has received money for his athletic ability within three years prior to the tournament for which he makes application.
2. Each player must have been a full time employee of the plant he represents for at least three months prior to the tournament.
3. Any player who represented another plant in the previous tournament must have been employed for nine consecutive months by the plant he seeks to represent.
4. School children whose parents derive their livelihood from the plant they represent shall be allowed to enter the tournament.
5. Any player who has been registered in class C for two tournaments must move to a higher classification.
6. Any player who has been registered in class B for two tournaments must move to a higher classification.
7. No player shall be allowed to play in any classification lower than the highest classification in which he has played.
8. Members of a cup winning B or C team are automatically moved to the next higher classification.
9. No player over nineteen years of age shall be eligible to play on a class C team.
10. Any player found to be ineligible will be barred from the tournament as soon as the fact is known, but games in which he has played cannot be contested.
11. Conduct unbecoming a gentleman, during a game, or in connection with his entrance into the tournament, will automatically bar him from this and all future tournaments.
12. All girls games shall be played on a two-division court.
13. Each girls team shall be allowed to use not more than two school teachers who must be continuously employed by their own mill school.





*Plant of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.*

## Our Constant Goal—To Serve You Throughout The New Year!

As the New Year is ushered in and as we look back over the prosperity we have enjoyed throughout the old year, we are gratefully reminded of the many patrons who have made that prosperity possible.

For almost three decades Jacques Wolf & Co. have faithfully served the Textile and Allied Industries with chemicals of high quality. Our constant goal is to serve you, and throughout the years to come we will strive constantly to improve those quality standards and to develop new chemical specialties for your use.

During 1930 we hope to merit the continued confidence and business association of our friends and patrons, to whom we extend best wishes for success in the New Year.

**JACQUES WOLF & Co.**  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
PASSAIC, N. J.

*Southern Service Centers*

*With Stock:*

Greenville, S. C.

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# Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

THE  
DANA S.  
**COURTNEY**  
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.  
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

*Established 1848*

## Jas. H. Billington Co.

*Manufacturers of*

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins

Penna, Rock Maple Spools

Mountain Dogwood and  
Persimmon Shuttles

"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
Leather Belting

"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers

"Buy from the Manufacturer  
Direct"

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Philadelphia, - - Pa.

## PERSONAL NEWS

C. J. Tarrant has resigned as superintendent of the Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.

Floyd M. Tidewell has resigned as general overseer carding and spinning at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., on account of ill health.

R. H. Whitehead, prominent hosiery manufacturer of Burlington, N. C., was painfully but not seriously injured in an automobile accident last week.

Gordon Johnstone, well known mill superintendent, has accepted the superintendency of the Priscilla Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

W. L. Gassaway has resigned as president of the Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C., and the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C.

T. V. Mullinax has been appointed general overseer carding and spinning at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. T. Crawford has resigned as superintendent of the Riverside and Toxaway plants of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. S. Wood has been promoted to superintendent of the Pendleton plant of the Gossett Mills, Pendleton, S. C.

G. F. Becknell has resigned as overseer weaving at the Ellenboro Mills, Ellenboro, N. C., to become general overseer at the Waldensian Weavers, Valdese, N. C.

Gordon Spencer has been promoted to production manager of the bleaching department of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

B. C. Moffat has been appointed personnel manager at the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. B. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga. He has served this company for 14 years, being superintendent for the past 6 years.

J. S. Stimett has resigned as overseer carding at the Consolidated Textile Corp., Bonham, Texas and accepted a similar position with the Sherman Manufacturing Company, Sherman, Texas.

H. E. Harden has resigned as overseer night spinning at the Shelbyville Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn., to become overseer twisting and winding at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

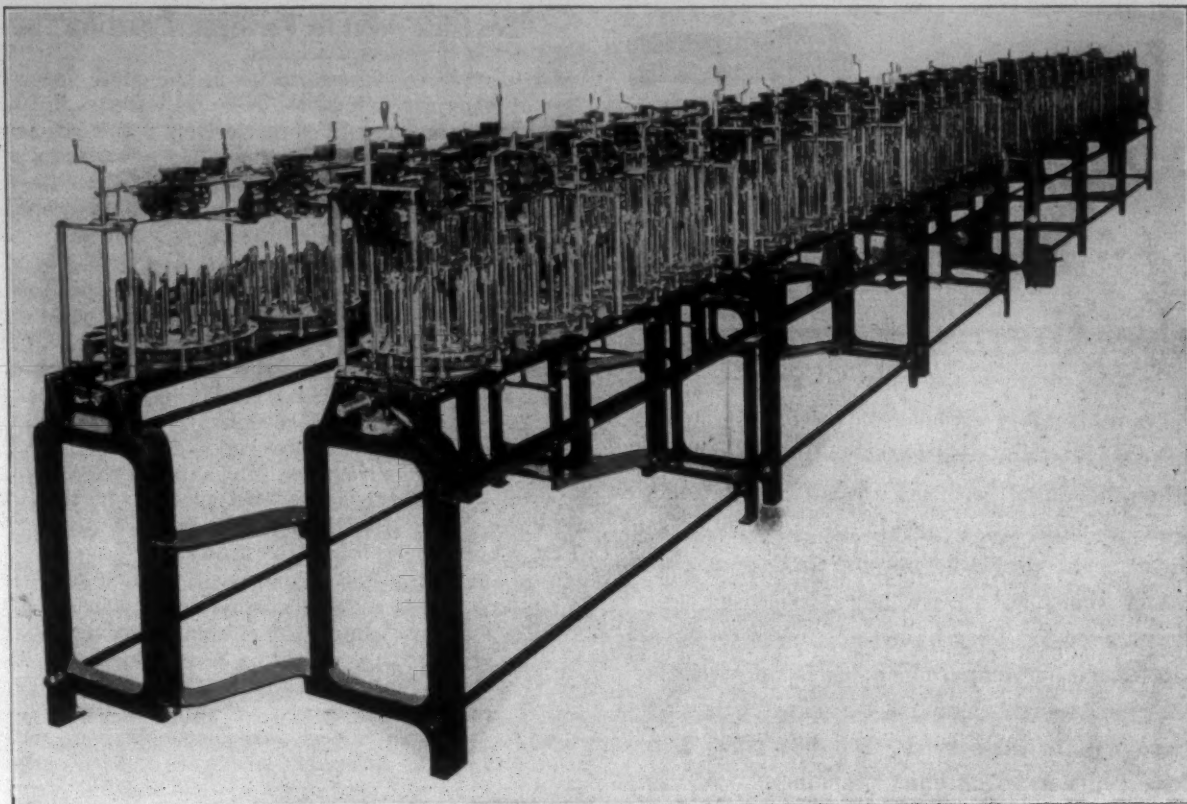
Ralph Ramseur, who has been secretary of the Issaqueena Mills, Central, and the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C., will hereafter be president of both companies.

W. C. Bobo, who resigned as manager of Judson Mills, Greenville, on January 1, as noted, was tendered a banquet by his friends at Judson and was presented with a handsome chest of silver as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his associates at Judson.

J. H. Belknap was recently appointed to the position of manager of control engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh. He succeeds E. B. Newill who resigned to become assistant to the president of the Delco Products Company, a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation.

(Other Personals Page 25)





An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

There can be no better time for introducing the latest forward step in the braiding industry than the beginning of this New Year, when everyone is looking forward expectantly to better business, bigger profits and reduced costs in 1930.

For a number of years braiding machines have been built and used in the same general way, without any marked increase, in their efficiency. Under these circumstances, it was almost impossible to reduce braiding costs.

Realizing these conditions we have redesigned our braiders to take advantage of all the modern methods of applying and transmitting power, of conserving floor space and of increasing production.

The result is the Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braider, pictured above, a thoroughly modern Textile Machine whose one aim is to reduce braiding costs.

#### PRODUCTS of Rhode Island Braiders

Tape  
Binding  
Flat Elastic  
Braid  
Rickrack Braid  
Lingerie Braid  
Candle Wicking  
Rug Braids  
Square Packing  
Spindle Banding  
Jacquard Lacing  
Fish Lines  
Clothes Lines  
Shoe Laces  
Wicking  
Sash Cord  
Round Packing  
Hose Covering  
Wire Covering  
Round Elastic  
Braids

## FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY

3908-18 Frankford Avenue

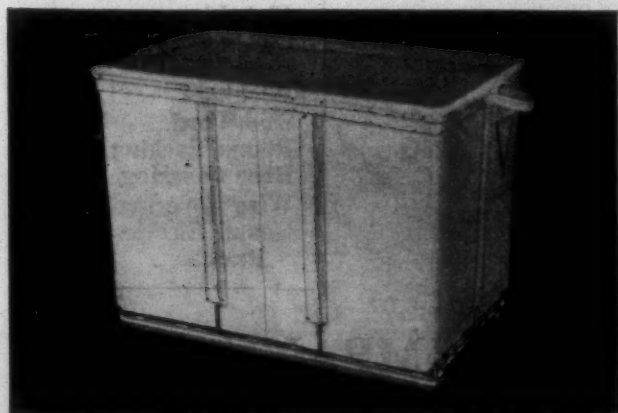
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865

## You give them a lot of punishment, so we make them extra tough

It takes a mighty good basket, truck, or hamper to stand the wear and tear of the textile industry. You work them hard and you work them long. When we made these Rockweave products, we knew from experience what they'd be up against. That's why you'll find them so sturdy and tough—whatever design you choose. They have to be! . . . Frames are built of especially tempered spring steel. Casters, handles, eyelets, shoes and truck-handles are designed particularly for the service. Top rims come bound in chrome leather. And that very important part, the covering, is made of our own Triumph Duck. We manufacture Triumph Duck in our own mills, so we know just how hard-wearing it really is. . . . You'd expect to pay a pretty good price for such a product, wouldn't you? But in spite of their high quality, Rockweave baskets, trucks and hampers are priced right in line with the market. If you want a standard size, you'll get it immediately. If your requirements demand special sizes, we make them up in a hurry. A booklet, free for the asking, goes into complete details.

**ROCKWEAVE MILLS—Canvas Products**  
*Division Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Georgia*



## Textiles Seen in Favored Position

Textiles are considered to be in the more favored class of American industries, so far as business in 1930 is concerned, and should do a relatively better business during the year than many other lines of industry, in the opinion of the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., which bases its belief on low stocks in dealers' hands and on low current selling prices. This firm sets forth its view as follows:

"This is the time of year when the newspapers give up a great deal of space to reviews of the past year and expressions of opinion regarding the new year. The majority of such opinions that we have read seem to look for a rather poor start, a gradual picking up commencing by spring and a good finish. We consider textiles in the more favored class and look to see them do relatively better during the coming year than many other lines of industry. We base this view on the low inventories in dealers' hands and the low prices at which goods can be bought at present.

"We believe that the coming year holds a brighter promise for cotton goods than any year for some time past, and we find a number of prominent converters of the same opinion. The threat of overproduction is the only shadow on the picture that we have in mind, and that threat must be curbed or we shall again see nothing more than a very large business done with little or no profit. As present stocks are cleaned up the decks must be kept clear from now on, and this means that each mill's own stock and order situation must be its undisputed controlling force regarding curtailment.

"Preliminary reports on holiday trade obtained from the leading department stores of New York city by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York show sales about 2 per cent larger than for the corresponding period last year. On this basis total retail sales for the year in the New York district show an increase of about 4 per cent over those of 1927, the largest increase since 1926. Final November department store sales showed about the same volume as November, 1928, which was a more favorable comparison than was indicated by the preliminary reports covering the first half of the month. Stocks of merchandise on hand in these same department stores at the end of November were little changed from those of a year ago. Sales of cotton goods in November fell off seven-tenths of 1 per cent, while stocks of cotton goods at the end of the month showed an increase of 7.1 per cent.

"The Federal Reserve Board at Washington reports that wholesale distribution for the country decreased during November by somewhat more than is usual for the season, the total in eight leading lines being 3 per cent less than for November, 1928, dry goods showing a decrease of 7.8 per cent.

"The last week of the year was fairly active with us, print cloths and sheetings again furnishing the larger part of the total. Present print cloth prices mainly show advances of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c from the bottom.

"As an illustration of how remarkably cheap goods are at present we might mention that, in the record breaking cotton crop season of 1926-1927, the lowest price on 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64-60 print cloths, made on December 10, 1926, was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with cotton at 12.30c. At approximately that same time last December 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64-60s were 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, with cotton over 17c per pound. We are confident that buyers are going to take advantage of such prices and that a very large distribution will be the result."

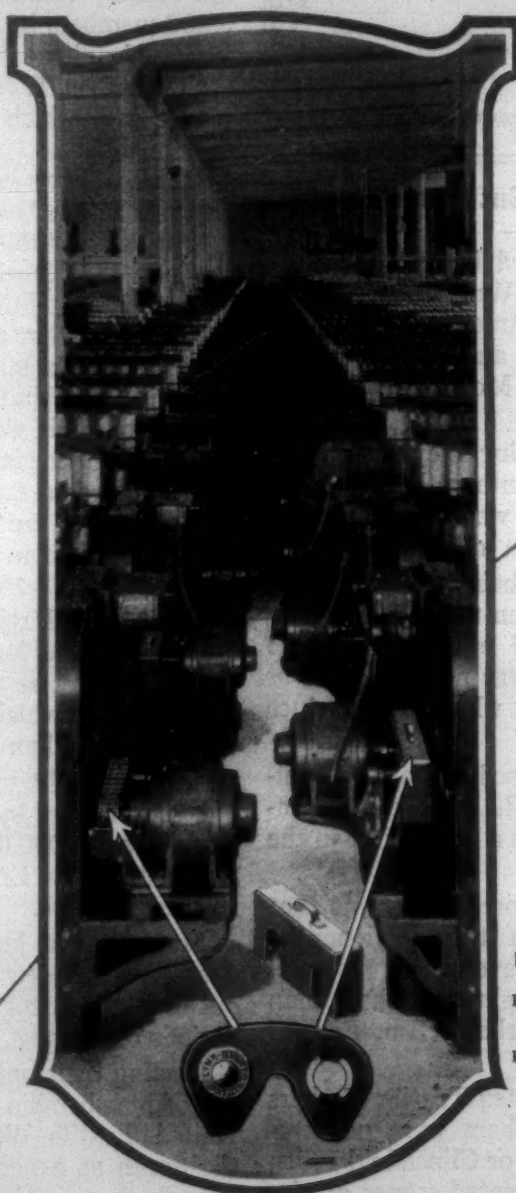
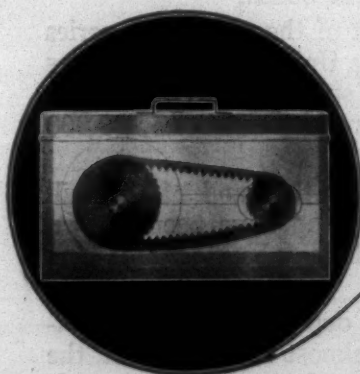


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# LINK-BELT

## SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Discussed Everything But Their Record

With the setting prepared by a highly paid publicity bureau, President Wm. Green and the other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, came to Charlotte and held a two-day union labor conference on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

At the close of the meeting they announced that they would establish Southern headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., and would immediately proceed to organize Southern mill operatives.

As they have through their subsidiary, the United Textile Workers, been trying for twenty years to organize the mill employees of the South, this announcement was nothing more or less than a grandstand play which will produce no results.

Speaker after speaker cussed the rival organization, the National Textile Workers (Communists), whom they fear as a competitor in the dues collecting business.

An honest man will be forced to admit that during recent activities in this section, the National Textile Workers have shown more regard for law and for the rights of others than has the United Textile Workers (Am. Fed. of Labor).

At Marion, N. C., the United Textile Workers armed a mob, many of whom were not employees of either the Marion or Clinchfield Mills, with sticks and guns and created scenes of violence seldom witnessed in North Carolina.

Women and young boys and girls were beaten, a portion of a mill was dynamited and they even attempted to dynamite the home of a minister because he criticized their actions.

At no time during the Gastonia trouble did the Communists act as badly as the American Federation of Labor at Marion.

President Green and his associates came to

Charlotte for the expressed purpose of spreading unionism throughout the South, but in spite of two days of oratory they carefully avoided reference to their record of thirty years in New England because they could not afford to discuss that record.

In 1921 their own figures showed 104,600 members in New England and their own figures showed that the members had in 1926 dropped to 30,000. They give no figures now, but we are reliably informed that they have less than 5,000 members in New England at present.

The shrinkage from 104,600 in 1921 to less than 5,000 in 1929 is an indication of the disrepute into which they have fallen with their own members.

It also shows why they are seeking green pastures in the South.

During their thirty years of activities in New England they have kept the textile industry in a perpetual condition of strikes and turmoil and mills learned that any agreement relative to the settlement of a strike was subject to violation and that the United Textile Workers had no regard for their word.

In spite of the impression which they attempt to create it is a fact that very few of the New England mills are unionized today and practically none of them deal with unions or recognize them.

During the thirty years the New England mill operatives have lost millions in wages through strikes and yet at the end of this period are receiving wages which are less in proportion to the cost of living than in the South.

Largely as the result of the continuous series of strikes caused by the United Textile Workers more than 4,000,000 spindles have been dismantled in New England and another 5,000,000 spindles are idle.

More than a hundred thousand of the mill operatives of New England have been thrown out of employment and many have suffered long periods of idleness.

Finding their unions depleted through shrinkage of membership to almost the zero point, the United Textile Workers have turned towards the South as a new field from which to secure dues paying members.

Before they are received into the South, they should be forced to speak of their record in New England.

Their record there has been one of failure from every standpoint except the collection of enough dues to support a group of organizers and officials and now they have failed in that respect.

They have disrupted a great industry, caused the employees of that industry to lose millions



in wages while on strikes and finally thrown more than a hundred thousand of them out of employment and at the end of this long period of strikes and turmoil the remaining employees receive less wages in proportion to the cost of living than do those in the South where there have been no unions.

No wonder that President Green of the American Federation of Labor and the other speakers carefully avoided any reference to the record of the United Textile Workers in New England.

### Sinister Shadows

On account of our editorial mention of the book "Sinister Shadows" we have received several requests for the name of the author and the publishers. "Sinister Shadows" was written by Edwin Marshall Hadley and was published by the Tower Press, Inc., 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. The price is \$2.50.

It was written in the form of an interesting story but it is a powerful and true exposure of the radical and communistic organizations which reach into our colleges and whose representatives in almost every faculty are trying to convert students into radicals and communists.

No man can read "Sinister Shadows" and not realize the truth of our oft repeated statement that the greatest menace to the United States is the radical professor who is eternally seeking to turn students into Communists.

When we or anybody else say anything against the activities of these radicals, they pretend that the attacks are against free speech or the institution to which they are connected.

The University of North Carolina, the N. C. State College and the N. C. College for Women are great institutions and we are proud of their record.

In these institutions are many instructors and professors who are fine, patriotic men and are much opposed to radical teachings.

When we or anyone else attacks the radicals we do not reflect in any way upon the institution or the other professors.

The book "Sinister Shadows" exposes the activities of the radicals and proves beyond a reasonable doubt that they have an organization and are deliberately carrying out certain well formed plans.

The best part of "Sinister Shadows" is the "Final Word" in which the author answers the question, "Why do these professors want to spread radical doctrines?"

He places them in the category of "High grade defectives" and his explanation is well worth reading.

If "Sinister Shadows" could be widely distributed, these "High grade defectives" would be driven out of our institutions of learning and the students freed from their evil influences.

### Those Supported

The National Bureau of Economic Research says in a recent report dealing with our population:

About 61 per cent of the population—72,726,000 persons—were supported by the remaining 46,580,000.

We wonder if they included in the 72,726,000 "supported" persons, Thos. Failure McMahon and the army of parasites who have lived for the past ten years or more upon union dues collected from dupes.

### Less Stocks of Cotton Goods

The following statement in the weekly letter of Bond, McEnany & Co., of New York, is worthy of serious consideration:

There are good grounds for thinking that in the United States the aggregate stocks of cotton goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers are at the present time less than one-half as great as they were three years ago; which means, of course that the goods actually bought during the period by American consumers of all classes represented a much greater quantity of cotton—probably at least a million bales more—than the mills consumed in the process of manufacture. The same undoubtedly holds true of the rest of the world, from which it follows that the world's statistically registered cotton consumption of the past three years certainly falls far short of representing the total quantity of cotton contained in the goods bought by the world's consuming population.

### It All Depends

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the Textile Workers Union, who has been in these parts before and whose tactics are well understood, is asking for \$20,000 a month with which to organize the Southern textile workers. Of this amount he would allot \$17,500 for salaries of 60 organizers per month and allocate \$2,500 for publicity.

Unionization of Southern cotton mills may come and so long as it is legitimately designed, is handled by home folks and is predicated upon lofty purposes, there is no reason to erect barriers in the way of its coming.

But Southern labor will beware of any and all who come to them as wolves arrayed in sheep's clothing. They have had their fingers put to the hot stove more than one time before in some of the localities, and labor in the South is intelligent enough to make some discernments on its own hook. It usually knows which side its bread is buttered on.—*Charlotte Observer*.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Macon, Ga.**—A new plant to manufacture rayon underwear is to be built here by W. P. Stevens and M. J. Taylor. They have leased a building and have already placed machinery contracts. John Yarborough, of Columbia, S. C., will be manager of the plant.

**Griffin, Ga.**—The Griffin Manufacturing Company, which was recently taken over by the Hightower interests, of Thomaston, will be reorganized as the Griffin Mills. The plant is to be equipped with new machinery within a short time.

**Lexington, N. C.**—The Superior Hosiery Mills, which moved its plant from High Point to the building here formerly used by the Dillon shirt plant, is installing 50 knitting machines and is expected to be ready for operation soon. J. D. Dell is manager.

**Johnson City, Tenn.**—The Daintee Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of rayon underwear, expects to add knitting equipment within a few months. At present the company operates cutting, sewing and similar machines.

**Shelby, N. C.**—The Carpenter-Colquitt Mills, Inc., recently organized here by R. E. Carpenter and C. R. Colquitt, are to install 25 knitting machines on women's hose and half hose. Mr. Carpenter is president and Mr. Colquitt, superintendent of the mill.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—The Character Products Company, which recently moved its equipment to the building formerly occupied by the Wilson-Wallace Hosiery Mills, is now operating 16 looms and will install 24 additional looms within a short time. The company manufactures "Character" cloth and shirts from the fabric. C. H. Deal is general manager.

**Spindale, N. C.**—The Sterling Hosiery Mills, a consolidation of the Forest City Hosiery Mills and the Horn Mill, Spindale, has begun the removal of the Forest City equipment to a plant here. The mills will have a total of 18 full fashioned machines and will finish at the Spindale plant. K. S. Tanner is president, S. E. Elmore, secretary and T. Max Watson, treasurer.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Alfred Mills, Inc., have been organized to take over the Savona Manufacturing Company. Alfred Jepson, formerly manager of the mill, will be president of the company and Fred B. Taylor, of Fall River, Mass., will be treasurer. A number of changes will be made in the equipment and the plant will begin operation soon, Mr. Jepson says. The products of the plant will be sold through A. W. Bailey division of Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York.

**Mount Airy, N. C.**—Bruce Springthorpe & Sons, operating a knitting mill here, have added 16 knitting machines to their equipment and are operating on a full time program. Orders have been accepted that will require the production from this plant until July 1st. This company manufactures knitted coats and bathing suits of a high quality grade, using only high grade worsted yarns.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Hickory, N. C.** — The building for the new Shuford Hosiery Mills at Highland, is rapidly nearing completion and installation of machinery is to start within a short time. The mill will begin operation with 100 Banner knitting machines, as recently noted. W. H. Shuford is president; Abe Nail, treasurer and J. T. Shipman, superintendent.

**Swannanoa, N. C.** — The foundation has been poured for a \$150,000 finished goods warehouse under construction here for the Beacon Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass. The structure will be 120 by 134 feet, 5 stories high. Knight C. Richmond, Providence, R. I., is the architect and George B. Barker, engineer in charge. Construction is being handled by the company.

**Bessemer City, N. C.** — Fire of unknown origin swept the opening room of American Mill No. 2, in Bessemer City and caused damage by fire and water amounting to around \$2,500 before it could be brought under control by the Bessemer City fire department.

The greatest damage was to the building itself and to the machinery in the opening room. Some cotton and waste was destroyed and damaged but this loss was inconsequential. The Bessemer City fire department was called to the scene as soon as the fire was discovered, and after an hour of battling with the flames and the smoke, which rendered the fire-fighting unusually difficult, the blaze was brought under control.

"The damage will amount to \$2,500 and possibly more," said G. R. Spencer, general manager of the mills.

**Spartanburg, S. C.** — Fairforest Finishing Company will begin operation of its brand new \$1,000,000 plant, located six miles west of this city on the National Highway and in close proximity to both the Southern Railway main line and the Piedmont & Northern electric line on or about January 15, according to announcement of H. Arthur Ligon treasurer of the company, and also president and treasurer of Arcadia Mills of this county, and the Mills Mill, located at Greenville, S. C., and at Woodruff in this county.

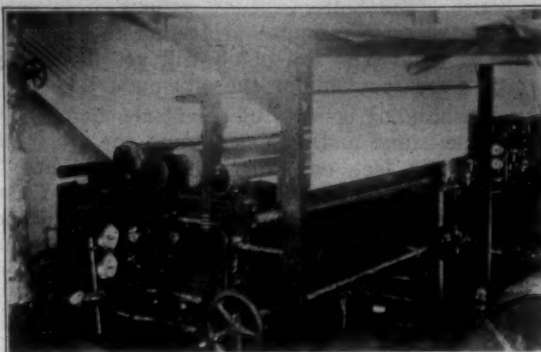
From 175 to 200 workers will be employed with the initial operation of the new plant, and the monthly pay roll will approximate \$30,000, according to Mr. Ligon. The plant will engage in bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing and finishing all classes of cotton and rayon piece goods. At the outset, according to Mr. Ligon, the plant's capacity will be 1,500,000 yards of finished goods per week, and he asserts that shortly after operation starts a night schedule will be inaugurated.

There are around forty houses that have been erected by the plant on a 150-acre tract of land which is to care for the employees. This village will be added to from time to time, and the layout and foundation even now places it at one of the best in the country, with all modern conveniences.

Work on the large plant was started June 1 and has been completed. North Tyger River flows through one end of the property and will be one source of water supply, it is pointed out by Mr. Ligon, but for the present filtered water will be furnished by the local water-works through a twelve-inch pipe line which, has been extended 13,000 feet from the city system.

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## Temperature Instruments

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

has been built on top of the mill above the plant with minimum water level sixty feet above the floor of the bleachery, and water is to be drawn by gravity through a twelve-inch pipe line for use in the bleachery and boiler house. The bottom 300,000 gallons, it is said, are reserved for primary fire protection through the sprinkler system. The fire pump will get its supply from either the reservoir or the city main.

The main building consists of the bleach house, 78x242 feet, one story and basement, and the finishing building, 236x313 feet, one story, the two sections of buildings being separated by a fire wall. All of the lumber for columns, roof beams and planking in the bleach house was treated under pressure with zinc chloride as a preservative. Floor beams are creosoted timbers. The framework is steel roof beams and H-columns, it is pointed out. The floors are concrete except in the bleach house, where open joint plank floors are used around wet machines.

### Holt Haywood in Winston-Salem

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The newly consolidated firm of Haywood, Mackay and Valentine, Inc., of New York, has opened its Winston-Salem offices on the fifteenth floor of the Reynolds Office Building. T. Holt Haywood, chairman of the board of directors, has arrived to take charge of the office.

Consummation of the merger of T. Holt Haywood and the Dickson and Valentine, departments of Frederick Viotor and Achelis, Inc., was effective last Wednesday. The personnel includes practically all the former employees of both T. Holt Haywood department and the Dickson and Valentine department. Virtually all of the merchandise formerly handled by these two departments will be handled by the new concern, in addition to new fabrics.

Mr. Haywood is a director in Commercial Factors Corporation and will look after this firm's interests in the South. The corporation does banking for mills and has a volume of over \$100,000,000 per year, being the largest of its kind in the world.

Haywood, Mackay and Valentine, Inc., represents

about thirty-four cotton goods and hosiery mills, all located in the South. Mr. Haywood will keep in touch with these and also look after the interests of Commercial Factors Corporation.

### Carolina Specialty Represents Sipp-Eastwood Corp.

The Sipp-Eastwood Corporation, of Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of winders, warpers, and quillers for processing silk, rayon and fine cotton yarns, will hereafter be represented in the Southern States by the Carolina Specialty Company, of Charlotte.

The Carolina Specialty Company, handling a line of special textile equipment, is one of the best known companies of its kind in the South and has a large business throughout the textile territory.

Sipp-Eastwood Corporation represents a consolidation of the Sipp Machine Company and Benjamin Eastwood Company, the two companies having merged some time ago.

### Ciba Co. Opens Greenville Office.

The Ciba Company, well known manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals, has opened an office at 401 Chamber of Commerce Building, Greenville, S. C. The Greenville office will serve South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, carrying a complete stock and also having laboratory facilities.

This office will be in charge of J. C. Cosby, who has been assistant manager of the Greensboro office since 1927. He is a textile graduate of N. C. State College. His mill experience included service at the Asheville Cotton Mills, the Brogon Cotton Mills and the Texas Cotton Mills, McKinney, Texas, of which he was superintendent of some time. The Greenville office will operate under the general supervision of R. W. Glenn, Southern manager for the Ciba Company.

### Dinner for Dr. Brooks

Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of North Carolina State College, who is to be in Charlotte on January 14 for a conference with leading textile men in regard to the branch of the Textile School to be established in Charlotte, will be honor guest at a dinner at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce on the evening of the 14th.

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AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.



## PERSONAL NEWS

J. Fred Wright has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte.

A. B. Brannon, superintendent of the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., has also been made general superintendent of the Roberdel Mills, which were recently purchased by the Entwistle Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Wood has been transferred from superintendent of the Gossett Mills, Pendleton, S. C., to a similar position at the Riverside plant of the same company in Anderson, S. C.

Harold P. Faust, of the Greensboro office of the Ciba Company, will hereafter be salesman for the company, handling the Virginia and Eastern Carolina territory. He started with the Ciba Company in 1919 in the New York laboratory and for several years past has been handling the Greensboro laboratory and acting as service man and demonstrator. He will handle his new duties under supervision of R. W. Glenn, manager.

### Dinner for Mr. Brannon

A. B. Brannon, superintendent of the Entwistle Manufacturing Company, and general superintendent of the Roberdel Mills of the same company, was honor guest at a dinner tendered by Mrs. Brannon. Overseers in the Entwistle Mills and a few other guests were present.

Mrs. Brannon was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. J. C. Montjoy and Miss Hazel Brannon.

Mr. Brannon was presented a beautiful Cogswell chair and smoking stand as a gift from his overseers.

Those present were: Messrs. W. M. Entwistle, Geo. P. Entwistle, William Harry Entwistle, Geo. Bowes, T. E. Davis, W. B. Cole, J. W. Jenkins, J. C. Montjoy, J. C. Stubbs, J. S. Braswell, A. G. Corpening, W. F. Ivey, C. I. Wrape, W. C. Rowland, L. E. Hollar, and John Gray.

### Minneola Gives Banquet

The Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C., recently gave a very enjoyable three-course banquet to the superintendent, overseers, office force, second hands and fixers.

W. J. Jennings, overseer carding and spinning, acted as toastmaster. Short talks were made by D. M. Davidson, office manager; J. T. Rountree, superintendent, N. T. Brown, overseer weaving, E. R. Garringer, overseer packing room, and others.

Forty-nine guests were present for the banquet.

A cash bonus of 2 per cent of the years pay was given each employee of these mills and a ham was presented to the head of each family.

### Cotton Pants, 60 Years Old, Shown

Orangeburg, S. C.—A pair of homemade cotton pants, 60 years old and apparently durable and still in condition to wear, is in the possession of J. W. Josey of this city. They were made in the home of William King, Mr. Josey's grandfather, near Hartsville. The cotton was grown on his plantation, the yarn spun in his home, the cloth cut by his wife and the sewing done by a slave servant.

Stripper X

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mill what they think of **rt**hocen

Chemicals  
of  
Originality

Dyestuffs  
of  
Quality

## Chemical Engineering Problems in Bleaching Textiles

(Continued from Page 9)

under technical control and where the water is properly neutralized.

The whole problem of water softening is too involved to warrant extended discussion here. It is perhaps sufficient to indicate that the problem is met in all of its ramifications. Likewise the chemical engineer is faced with the serious task of disposing of the various wastes resulting from bleaching and dyeing operations. With the growing number of plants and the increased use being made of our rivers and streams, many bleacheries and textile mills are being forced by State regulations to provide satisfactory disposal of objectionable waste.

These, then, are some of the problems facing the chemical engineer in the processing branch of the textile industry. Through my contact with a great many bleacheries, I have found but very few that are equipped to cope with these problems. There is, therefore, a tremendous opportunity, I believe, for the chemical engineer to take hold in the textile industry and apply it to the methods, processes and equipment that have so greatly benefited other industries less closely related to chemical engineering.

### Cotton Grades Low

Washington, D. C.—Cotton ginned in the United States prior to December 1 was rather low in grade and short in staple, according to the third preliminary report on the grade and staple of cotton ginned this season, issued by the Department of Agriculture. The report is based

on 12,840,992 bales of American upland cotton reported by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce as having been ginned up to December 1. The bureau also reported 17,973 bales of American-Egyptian cotton ginned up to the same date.

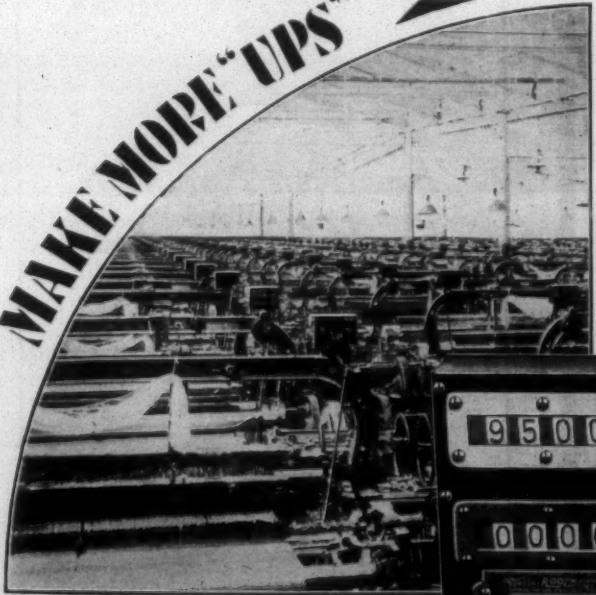
Of the 12,841,000 bales of American upland cotton 8,939,900 bales, or 69.6 per cent, were white in color and middling or better in grade. The proportions of other grades follow: Strict low and low middling, 16.4 per cent; below low middling, 112,500 bales were reported; spotted and yellow tinged, 10.1 per cent; light yellow stained yellow stained, gray and blue stained, 7,700 bales.

An analysis of figures from the standpoint of tenderability in settlement of contracts made subject to Section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act indicates a total of 10,040,000 bales, or 78.2 per cent tenderable. Of tenderable cotton, 8,644,200 bales or 67.3 per cent of total Upland ranged in staple from  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to 1 1-32-inches, inclusive, and 1,395,800 bales were over 1 1-32 inches in staple American Upland, 2,801,000 bales or 21.8 per cent were untenderable. Of these, 182,600 bales were untenderable on account of deficiencies in grade, 2,503,000 bales for deficiencies in staple, and 115,200 bales were doubly disqualified, being untenderable in both grade and staple.

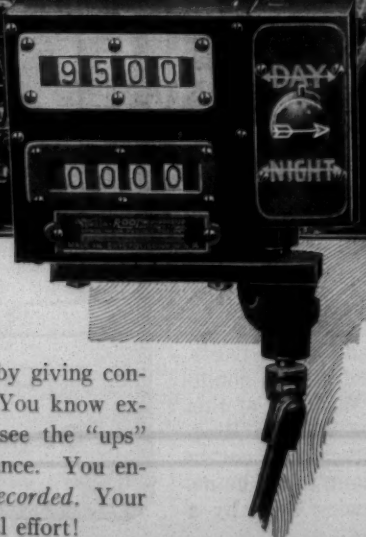
A report on the grade and staple of cotton ginned up to January 16, 1930, will be released by the bureau on Friday, February 14.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—The Hamilton Wilco Mills, which recently took over the Wilco Mills, as noted, are expected to install additional machinery and make other improvements.

MAKE MORE "UPS"



AND FEWER "DOWNS"



## IN MILL

COUNTERS help you control conditions by giving control of production and weaving-costs. You know exactly what each loom produces. You see the "ups" and "downs" in each weaver's performance. You encourage the "ups" by paying for work recorded. Your Pick Counters record—and reward—real effort!

## OPERATION

Without cost, you can try out Veeder-Root Pick Counters and watch their effect on output. Just ask us to send a Field Engineer to take measurements for a trial installation.

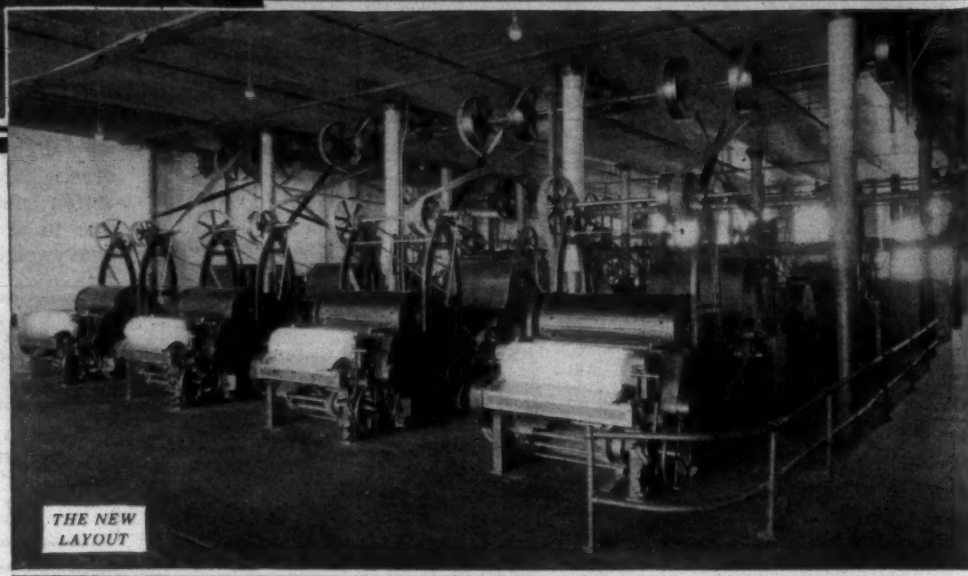
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HARTFORD, CONN.  
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FEET  
SAVED**

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LAYOUT

**4 MACHINES  
REPLACE 28**

## SACO-LOWELL ONE-PROCESS PICKING AGAIN PRODUCES "BETTER LAPS AT LOWER COST"

A prominent South Carolina print cloth mill recently installed four Saco-Lowell One Process Picking units and saved 8,000 square feet of floor space. The upper picture shows a portion of the larger one of their two old picker rooms, containing 7 discarded Finishers, 7 discarded Intermediates, and 5 discarded Breakers. Their smaller picker room, shown above with four new Saco-Lowell One Process Pickers, previously contained 3 Breakers, 3 Intermediates, and 3 Finishers—all of which

have been discarded. Continual operation of both rooms was necessary to keep the mill supplied with laps.

In their new layout the small room easily houses four new Saco-Lowell One Process Pickers, which keep the mill supplied with laps of greatly increased quality. A direct saving of cost is made due to the fact that two men now do the work formerly done by nine! You have an opportunity to apply this modernized processing in your mill. We would welcome an opportunity to present specific facts as to the savings that can be made.

**SACO-LOWELL**

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

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**Night Spinner Wanted**  
South Carolina mill wants competent man for for night overseer of spinning. Young man preferred. Answer giving experience and references. Address "South Carolina Spinner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## KNIT GOODS TRADE IN 1929 IS 10% OVER 1928

Knit goods business, with women's full-fashioned silk hosiery leading, increased approximately 10 per cent in 1929 over 1928.

Bathing suits, due to radical new styles launched for the first time in this country last summer, sold in 15 per cent higher volume than during the previous year. This increase represented both dollars and dozens. The full-fashioned hosiery increase, in dozens, was approximately 15 per cent; in dollars, 8 per cent. Two price cuts accounted for the difference. Rayon underwear sales showed a slight rise, which was offset by drastic reductions. Lightweight cotton underwear sales increased due to a new vogue last summer heavyweights remained stationary.

## PATENTS

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

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We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

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Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a  
Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
**CLARK PUBLISHING CO**  
Charlotte, N. C.

### Night Spinner Wanted

South Carolina mill wants competent man for for night overseer of spinning. Young man preferred. Answer giving experience and references. Address "South Carolina Spinner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.



## Knitting Trade Notes

### CHARLOTTE'S NEW COLORS

The Charlotte Knitting Company, Charlotte, announces that its new colors in "Quenn Charlotte" guaranteed run-proof hosiery for the spring are ready for delivery to the trade.

The list of new colors now being offered includes the following.

Champagne, Ivoire, Dream Pink, Beige Claire, Pearl Blush, Rosador, Plage, Sunbask, Muscadine, Blond Dore, Rendez-vous, Sunbrown, Almora, Florida, Duskee, Light Gun Metal, Black, White, Milk Chocolate, Iris Brown, Grain, Moonlight, Crystal Beige and Basque Brown.

### CHAMPION TO SELL FOR TWO MILLS

Champion Hosiery Sales Company, which has opened its permanent offices at 40 Worth street, New York, has been named agent for the Jellico Knitting Mills, Jellico, Tenn., and Montgomery Knitting Mills, Summer-ville, Ga. The former manufactures women's rayon hosiery and the latter misses' five-eighth and seven-eighth goods.

A. W. Wheeler, president of the selling agency, stated that other mills are being considered, but that the company will sell for none that makes products similar to those made by mills now selling through his organization.

Champion represents, in addition to the two mills named above, Champion Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., Marietta Knitting Co., Marietta, Ga., and Debon-air Full Fashioned Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

### LARKIN TO SELL FOR CHARLOTTE MILL

Announcement is made that the Larkwood Vamp-Toe Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Charlotte, previously known as Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Mills, has appointed John C. Larkin as director of sales and is now producing full-fashioned hosiery in the new \$350,000 plant.

Mr. Larkin, whose headquarters are in the Fifth Avenue Building at 200 Fifth avenue, New York, stated that the Charlotte mill and the Realart unit in Philadelphia will together turn out in 1930 four times the production of the latter mill in 1929. He reported that a 50 per cent increase in shipments was made from Philadelphia in 1929 over 1928.

The Charlotte plant is one of the largest and newest industrial enterprises in that city. With the Philadelphia unit the Larkwood Company will be one of the largest producers of fine-gauged full-fashioned silk hosiery by the end of the year. The Southern plant is two stories high, of concrete reinforced steel construction, and floor space of approximately 22,000 square feet. It was planned so that future expansion would be provided for, with acreage for seventh similar units.

### WESTCOTT SETS UP NEW DIVISION

Westcott Hosiery Mills, Dalton, Ga., has created a new division for fine-gauged circular knit hosiery which will occupy the recently completed mill No. 3. Production of "Mode-Modeled" hosiery will be continued in the other two units and will be entirely separate from the new division.

## SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH

for

## SLASHING and FINISHING

in your own mill  
by a short boil with

# Aktivin-S

Simple—Reliable  
Economic

*Booklet describing method on request*

## THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

50 Union Square  
New York City

## Let's Get to Work

Wall Street doesn't run the U. S. A.

There's just as much money in the country as there was last summer.

The sun will be as bright and hot in June and July as it ever was.

You will need shade trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, to make the mill grounds brighter, cleaner, and look more prosperous.

Let's get together, start the job within a few weeks, and have things done when summer comes. Write us, or wire us. We will send a representative—without obligation of course.

## The Howard-Hickory Co.

*Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen*

Hickory, North Carolina

## Mergers Seen As Only Relief for Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

ern sites purchased but as yet undeveloped. The trend of business in the next year or so, with particular reference to local manufacturing conditions, will probably determine the eventual development of these properties."

### Good Business for Finishers

The volume of business received by the finishing plants was surprisingly large, the report comments. This was due in part to the fact that Rhode Island finishing plants drew business from competing clients in the North and in the South in face of the fact that the mills in both sections had a poor year.

The finishers expect that the twelve months ahead will witness a continuation of this volume, according to the report.

### Optimistic as to Worsteds

Comment on the worsted situation and the outlook for future business is definitely optimistic. It appears that the worsted mills have enjoyed a fairly satisfactory experience for the twelve months past, except in the matter of price, in the belief of George P. Newell, president of the Rhode Island Textile Association. He describes it as "a worsted year" and subscribes to the opinion that there will be an increased demand for woolens and worsteds in women's wear, Mr. Newell states:

"As far as volume in worsteds was concerned, the mills probably had all the business they could care for. Nevertheless, I believe few mills will show a profit, for prices were so low that it would be extremely optimistic to expect a comforting balance sheet at the end of 1929.

"One of the most constructive steps taken in the industry was reflected by a recent meeting of members of the Wool Institute, where a large group of manufacturers placed themselves on record as promising to maintain prices on duplicate orders. Without question this will have a stabilizing effect.

"Woolen and worsted mills generally have felt a reaction from the stock market reversals lately, just as have other branches of the textile industry. Credits have been slow and collections correspondingly tardy,

but I believe that this condition will adjust itself satisfactorily."

### Women Will Turn to Worsteds

"I am convinced," Mr. Newell continues, "that women will turn more and more to woolens and worsteds during the months ahead. Some impetus is bound to accrue in this respect by virtue of reaction to the pageant of the Wool Institute at the Ritz in New York early in 1930, where an elaborate exposition of style in these fabrics is planned."

Raw wool prices declined, Mr. Newell observes, until there was practically a surfeit. They reached a level almost comparable with pre-war quotations during the latter part of the year, he comments. In concluding his remarks, he points out that the American Woolen Company's action in closing its isolated plants had a beneficent result on the rest of the industry. He further agrees with cotton executives that the trend is toward mergers and consolidations.

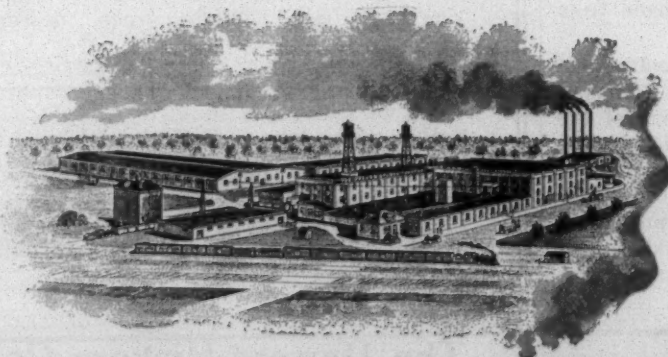
### Poor Year for Silk Men

The year held little source for congratulation as far as the silk industry was concerned, according to Herbert O. White of Leader Weaving Company. One adverse factor, he claims, was "the frightful competition" occasioned by the willingness of mills to take orders at cost, or little more than cost, in order to insure steady operation. He adds:

"We entered the year hopefully, as we did in the three years preceding, despite the poor record of successive periods of depression, but we were disappointed. The common willingness of mill owners to bow to the demands that emanated from a buyers' market—in some cases to take orders at less than cost—prolonged the poor conditions that have featured activity in the silk industry.

"A fairly large volume of business was experienced in box loom fabrics, but it was offset by the insistently prevailing low prices. A lower volume was noticeable in fabrics made on plain looms, especially late in the fall. There was considerable uncertainty during the concluding months of 1929 as to what the future would experience in the way of styles. The effect was to slow up business and, before it could resume, the stock market upsets only increased the uncertainty. Naturally this had an effect on the raw silk market.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



### Mossberg Predicts Profitable Year

"A new spirit is appearing in the textile industry," states Frank Mossberg, president of Mossberg Pressed Steel Corporation, Attleboro, Mass. "During the past year it has been necessary to practically double the producing capacity of our plant in order to keep up with the demand for pressed steel equipment designed to speed up production and reduce operating costs in the textile mills.

"Probably never before has there been such an optimistic and progressive spirit displayed in the textile industry. The stock market debacle and the usual seasonal falling off of business toward the end of the year had surprisingly small effect upon the demand for new equipment. There is reason to believe that the year 1930 will prove to be one of the busiest and the most profitable in the history of the textile industry.

"There is a revolution in methods, management and outlook, which is being expressed in the investments that are being made to increase efficiency in manufacture, and in going after new business, which promises much for the future. At no time since the war, and perhaps at no time in the history of industry at large, has there been so great an effort put forth to take advantage of every worthwhile development looking toward a complete modernization in every department.

"The volume of orders now being placed for more efficient manufacturing equipment indicates a very high degree of optimism on the part of industry. Apparently plans are being made, not only for a record volume of business, but to reduce all costs to the absolute minimum. With plenty of skilled labor available and with this new viewpoint on the part of management, we most certainly can look to a volume and steadiness of production that is unusual, to say the least.

"It is my firm conviction that the year 1930 will see textiles forge ahead to a truly surprising degree and that the net profits of the industry will be more pleasing. The industry is awake to a degree that few realize. It is bound to go ahead at a faster and faster rate, and 1930 is likely to stand out in its history as the year in which it gained so firm a footing that business depressions will no longer have so adverse an effect upon it as they have in the past."

### Don't Worry

All income in the United States for 1928 amounted to about \$89,449,000,000. Of this amount \$51,123,000,000 was earned by employees and the 1929 amounts will equal if not exceed incomes for 1928. Just how much of this money goes into trade no one can say, but a large percentage of it, beyond doubt, and with properly conducted industry and business there is nothing to worry about and any other condition than prosperity is but passing and due to causes that can be corrected if the captains of industry and business exercise common sense and let the men and women in their employ carry on according to their ability and expert knowledge of the work they are engaged in.

When we consider the possibilities in the distribution of \$89,449,000,000 yearly there is nothing to cause any great worry, and the principal effort should be to spread this vast sum in channels that will foster domestic necessities and luxuries rather than in products made in foreign countries where employees in equal numbers we know are earning less than one-half the money earned in this country—Fibre & Fabric.



## ENJOY THE BEST

The highest-priced room at New York's new Hotel Lincoln is \$7 for a large room with twin beds, tub bath and shower. The lowest price is \$3 for a room for one, with shower...The Lincoln has "thirty stories of sunshine and fresh air," beautifully decorated and modernly-furnished rooms, each with bed lamp, servitor and the "sleepingest" beds imaginable.

**1400 Rooms—1400 Baths**

\$3 to \$5 for one      \$4 to \$7 for two

Telephone  
Lackawanna 1400

NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL

# LINCOLN

Eighth Avenue, 44th to 45th Streets, Times Square

Will  
You  
Please  
Consider  
These  
Questions?

Are you getting excessive shedding?

Are you getting a large percentage of seconds?

Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

**John P. Marston Company**

*Importers*

**247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston**

## Increasing the Number of Spindles Per Operative

(Continued from Page 12)

if we can arrive at a solution of will help a lot of us. That is how we proportion our spindle speeds to the count of yarn we are running. Have you any solution that you can give us on that?

MEMBER: That is a difficult question to answer, because I think it is governed a good deal by the ring that you have. There are times when you do not have rings enough of the correct size to go around on the counts you have got to spin. In that case you have got to vary your speeds to take care of what you have got to get out. I think the subject of speed is entirely governed by the size of your ring. If we go to 100s we use 1% ring.

MEMBER: What happens when the frames are all ready to doff at the same time under the system of having doffing gangs? How are the frames kept running?

MEMBER: I knew that question was coming. We have three gangs of doffers. All the frames are not ready to be doffed at the same time. If we see in one of our rooms that we are going to have a lot of frames come up together, we take a gang out of the other room until we are caught up, and later in the day they may have to help the other fellow. We have three gangs to doff about 86,000 spindles, and we have to shift those three gangs around.

There are times when all the frames do come up practically all together, but it can be straightened out. Sometimes we have to start doffing fifteen or twenty

minutes before it is time to doff. There are twelve girls and a boss doffer, who runs the gang, and he has charge of keeping the frames going. That is his job. If he does not keep the frames going, we have to follow him up. But it is a case of shifting your gangs around to take care of your frames as they come up. We do have, at times, some frames stopped, but for a very short time, because the speed at which the gang works does not permit the frames to be stopped for any length of time.

MEMBER: I would like to ask the gentleman how his gang pieces up the frames after it is doffed?

MEMBER: The girls have a little basket strapped around their waists on a little belt. They go to the end of the frame and pick the bobbins out of the boxes at the end of the frame. They put enough bobbins in their baskets to doff their section of the frame. Then they go in and doff, then do the cleaning, piece up their ends and leave the frame.

MEMBER: Each one pieces up the number of spindles she doffs?

MEMBER: Yes. If any girl gets behind, the boss doffer helps her out and keeps them all together all the time. One girl may have a lot of ends down, or she may be a little slower than the others. It is the boss doffer's job, to watch the girls and see that no one gets behind. He helps them and straightens things out.

MEMBER: Is the boss doffer included in the twelve?

MEMBER: No. Twelve girls and the boss doffer.

MEMBER: I would like to ask a question of this gentleman. You say the girls doff and then clean. What method do you have of getting their hands clean

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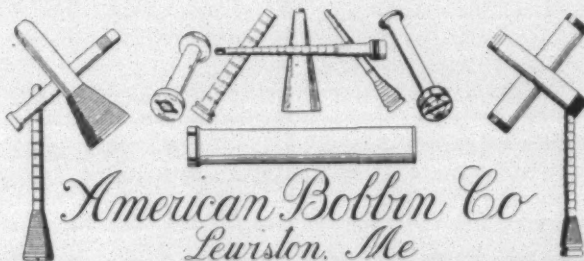
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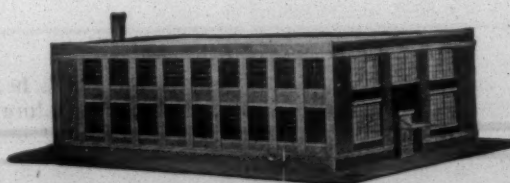
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before they go to the next frame?

MEMBER: They do not do any cleaning that would get their hands dirty. They do not clean the rolls or do any oil cleaning. They clean the creels and the roller beams, etc., when they doff. The spindles are taken care of by cleaners, under a system we always have had. The cleaners have a section of thirty frames, and they have to do all the cleaning on those thirty frames below the beam, including the spindles, the weights, and the underwork on the machines. The doffers themselves do not do any work that would get their hands dirty.

MEMBER: I would like to ask some of the men who are running 20 sides per operative and have girls or men to creel their roving and do their cleaning, how it compares in cost with a spinner cleaning her own rolls, creeling her roving, and doing all of her work herself?

MEMBER: I can tell you from my own experience how we have arrived at a wage payment on multiple side spinning. We took the average pay for spinners running twelve sides, added 15 per cent to their pay, and gave them twenty sides. The spinner receives good money. We added about one-third more spinners' cleaners. I am not sure about the number, but a few more cleaners were added. Their pay is kept about the same. The mill is benefiting by a percentage of the money saved, the spinners are benefiting, and the cleaners are getting easier work; that is, they are not having to work quite so hard on so many frames. They are doing more work on each frame, but getting the same pay. The cost is less. What it is actually, I could not say, but it is cheaper.

MEMBER: How many sides would this cleaner take care of and creel in the roving?

MEMBER: The cleaners handle about 23 frames, or 42 sides.

MEMBER: How about the labor turnover on multiple system as compared with ordinary. Is it more?

MEMBER: We have found that after you once get your spinners accustomed to the work, it is all right. Of course, there are some spinners who think that they cannot do it. You can work with those who are willing to try it until they find out how much easier it is. Of course, your work has got to be running right. You cannot successfully run poor spinning with multiple side spinning. We find that when a spinner once gets accustomed to 18 or 20 sides, or whatever number they are running, that our labor turnover is remarkably low.

MEMBER: I would like to ask some of these gentlemen who are running the multiple side system, if they are situated where there is no surplus of help, if they have trouble operating 20 sides when the spinners are out for sickness, or for any other reason. What do they do under such circumstances?

MEMBER: We have been on the multiple system about two years and a-half. Our spinners run 15 sides, a matter of about 1800 spindles, running from 10s to 18s, and they do all their cleaning. That is, all their own creeling, their own piecing of ends, and passing the board four times a day. The spinners' cleaners clean 15 frames, cleaning all the rolls, both top and bottom, roving rods, back boards, and wipe off the roller beam every day, and brush off the spindles twice a day. They help to change travelers and help to change frames. The spinners' cleaners after a while become doffers, and eventually, spinners. So, therefore, we make our own spinners as we go along. If we are short a fifteen-side spinner, we always have one of the spinners' cleaners come up to take the place of that spinner that is out.



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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods trading was rather light during the week. There was a moderate amount of business in print cloths, but other gray goods constructions were slow. Prices on these goods showed little change and many low bids failed to go through. On account of the present price situation many mills are unwilling to sell into the second quarter of the year. There is still a great deal of curtailment talk in the market, with the belief in many quarters that present reduced schedules will have to be curtailed to an even greater extent if the market does not develop more business soon.

The tire fabric market showed some improvement, with indications that some tire makers are ready to cover their needs fairly well into the spring season. Many consumers are still holding off the market, but there were indications that they may be ready to buy soon.

The print cloths and some of the broadcloths, continue to reflect the tone of technical betterment which resulted from the large volume of recent weeks. Traders are quite aware that in other directions little has happened to erase the irregularities of the general situation. The hope, however, is that there will be sufficient business in the near future to prevent those irregularities from becoming more pronounced.

A broader covering movement was in evidence in the fine goods division, buyers of various constructions; indicating that they were short of a variety of fabrics. The usual impression was that minimum quantities alone were interesting and that forward commitments on larger blocks of yardage were not yet on the program of buyers. In the trade it was the impression that up to 500 pieces could be considered large orders, the usual sale involving up to 100 pieces of rayon and rayon and cotton mixtures.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s .....   | 5%     |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s .....   | 5½     |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s .....    | 7½     |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s .....     | 10     |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s .....     | 8½     |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard .....        | 11½    |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60 ..... | 9½     |
| Brown sheetings, standard .....      | 12½    |
| Tickings, 8-oz. ....                 | 20-31  |
| Denims .....                         | 17     |
| Standard prints .....                | 9½     |
| Staple gingham, 27-in. ....          | 10     |
| Dress gingham .....                  | 12½-15 |

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The first week in the new year brought some improvement in the yarn situation. Inquiry was decidedly better and actual orders showed an encouraging increase. Spinners are more optimistic and feel that renewed buying on a much larger scale may be expected within the next few weeks.

The best demand came from the weaving trades, sales including a number of good sized orders for the next three months and many smaller contracts. Deliveries on old contracts which were held up were asked for and the yarn movement, as a whole was better than for the past several weeks. It is true that sales have not reached large volume proportions, but the whole trend of the market was toward an improved situation. There is a general belief that prices have touched the bottom. A goodly number of consumers who would not purchase yarn a month ago were in the market last week to cover at least to some extent, on their supplies for the net three months.

Knitting yarns continued rather slow although a few good sales were reported. Insulating yarns, and those used by the tape, braid and other manufacturers showed slight improvement.

There has been no material change in the combed yarn situation. Spinners in Gastonia are hopeful of better conditions soon. They are understood to be carrying the smallest stocks they have had in years.

Stocks in spinners hands are unusually light, year-end manufacturing curtailment cleaning up much of the finished product on hand. Stocks of both yarn and goods in consuming plants are likewise small. These are cited as some of the reasons for the belief that better conditions are just ahead.

While the price situation at the close of the year reflected weakness, in spots, much of this unsteadiness, it is said, will be eliminated at the first noticeable spurt in buying, and according to statements made by several buyers during the last month as to their deferring action until the turn of the year, there should be an immediate need for yarn early in the month.

|                                     |     |                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|------|
| <b>Southern Single Chain Warps</b>  |     | 26s                               | 38   |
| 10s                                 | 31  | 30s                               | 40   |
| 12s                                 | 32  | 40s                               | 47   |
| 16s                                 | 33  | 40s ex.                           | 51   |
| 20s                                 | 34½ | 50s                               | 55   |
| 26s                                 | 38  | 60s                               | 61   |
| 30s                                 | 39½ | <b>Carpet Yarns</b>               |      |
| <b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b> |     | Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply    | 28½  |
| 8s                                  | 31  | White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply     | 30   |
| 10s                                 | 32  | Part Waste Insulating Yarn        |      |
| 12s                                 | 32½ | 8s, 1-ply                         | 26   |
| 16s                                 | 33  | 8s, 2, 3, and 4-ply               | 26½  |
| 20s                                 | 35½ | 10s, 1-ply and 3-ply              | 27   |
| 24s                                 | 37½ | 12s, 2-ply                        | 29   |
| 30s                                 | 40½ | 16s, 2-ply                        | 32   |
| 36s                                 | 46  | 20s, 2-ply                        | 33½  |
| 40s                                 | 47  | 26s, 2-ply                        | Nom. |
| 40s ex.                             | 51  | 30s, 2-ply                        | Nom. |
| <b>Southern Single Skeins</b>       |     | <b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply</b> |      |
| 6s                                  | 29  | 8s                                | 32   |
| 8s                                  | 30  | 10s                               | 33   |
| 12s                                 | 31  | 12s                               | 33½  |
| 14s                                 | 32½ | 16s                               | 34½  |
| 16s                                 | 33  | 20s                               | 36   |
| 20s                                 | 34  | <b>Southern Frame Cones</b>       |      |
| 24s                                 | 36  | 8s                                | 30½  |
| 26s                                 | 36½ | 10s                               | 31   |
| 28s                                 | 37  | 12s                               | 31½  |
| 30s                                 | 37½ | 14s                               | 32   |
| <b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>      |     | 16s                               | 32½  |
| 8s                                  | 30  | 20s                               | 33½  |
| 10s                                 | 30½ | 24s                               | 35   |
| 12s                                 | 31  | 26s                               | 35½  |
| 16s                                 | 33  | 28s                               | 37   |
| 20s                                 | 35  | 30s                               | 37½  |
| 24s                                 | 36  |                                   |      |

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### LIGHT GUNMETAL STILL LEADING AS POPULAR HOSIERY COLOR

Light gunmetal held until the end of the year its leadership in popularity in silk hosiery shades for women, according to reports of the Allen-A Co.

For the week ended December 21 light gunmetal led in sales of the Allen-A product in all three kinds—full-fashioned sheers, full-fashioned service weight and seamless.

In the full-fashioned sheers, sable was the second best seller for that week and twilight was third in sales importance.

### COTTONS USED IN HOTEL EQUAL TO SMALL CITY

Modern hotels are comparable to small cities in the volume and variety with which they require cotton textiles for their equipment and operation, according to C. K. Everett of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

"Cotton is an necessary in the modern hotel as in the home," he states in outlining the results of a preliminary study just made by the New Uses Section of the Institute. "The principal difference is that hotels may require several thousand times as large a supply of such textiles as sheets, blankets and towels as the individual home. In New York's newest hotel, the New Yorker, which is to be opened shortly, initial requirements call for the purchase of approximately 60 miles of toweling. This is enough to supply the annual needs of a city having a population of 30,000.

"Sheets were provided for nearly 3,000 beds. The initial order was for a quantity that would be sufficient to cover 32 acres if every sheet was fully opened and laid side by side. As an indication of the trend toward larger sheets for comfort and economy it is significant that all sheets in this new hotel are to be at least 108 inches long. Some will exceed this length. Two widths, 72 inches and 90 inches, were specified.

"Cotton will also be used in the new hotel for such purposes as window shades, in curtains, bedspreads, uniforms, smocks and aprons of maids, waitresses, attendants and seamstresses. It is stated that the aggregate of textile requirements including blankets, spreads, sheets, pillow cases, bath towels, hand towels, table cloth, napkins, dish towels, etc., amounted to approximately 400,000 items."

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### DuPont Rayon 1929 Output Totals 24,500,000 Pounds

DuPont Rayon Company's production for 1929 totalled 24,500,000 pounds, as compared with 18,231,000 pounds in 1928. Sales for the year amounted to 22,800,000 pounds in addition to sales to Mexico of 150,000 pounds. These figures on sales do not include sales of Celta and staple fiber.

Of the total production of DuPont Rayon Company 61 per cent was consumed by the knitting industries, which is an increase of 4 per cent over that consumed in 1928 by the same industries. The underwear trade again was the largest user, consuming 36 per cent of the DuPont production as compared with 34 per cent in 1928. The fabric industries consumed less of DuPont Rayon's yarn this year than they did in 1928. The cotton industry used 18 per cent in 1929 as compared with 19 per cent in 1928, while the silk industry used 16 per cent this year when it used 18 per cent in 1928.

#### Use of Hosiery Rises.

The hosiery industry consumed 2 per cent more of DuPont Rayon's yarn this year than it did in 1928, using 23 per cent this year. The braid trade used 2 per cent of DuPont's production this year, while in 1928 it consumed only 1 per cent.

The production of 150 denier, which declined in 1928 from the two previous years, gained during 1929, having a percentage of 71 per cent of the entire production, or a gain of 4 per cent over 1928. The largest production of 150 denier by DuPont Rayon was in 1926, when its output on this size was 75 per cent. The production of 300 denier this year was unchanged from 1928 and 1927, again being 11 per cent of the total output. The 4 per cent increased production of 150 denier has cut the output on other sizes to 18 per cent. This classification was 22 per cent in 1928 and 19 per cent in 1927.

The percentages of regular and super extra yarns for this show interesting changes from the figures of 1928, the first year that DuPont Rayon made public these figures. An increase of 5 per cent in regular yarns is noted for this year, while the super extra yarn output declined the 5 per cent. In 1928 the production of regular yarns was 69 per cent of the total output, while this year it is 74, with the super extra yarn output 26 per cent.

The Celta acetate output of DuPont Rayon is being increased steadily and it is expected the Waynesboro, Va., plant will be in complete operation some time in February.

### Plans for Textile School

Raleigh, N. C.—Approval of the plan for broadening the work of the textile school to allow greater specialization and to establish closer contacts with the textile industry so that broader training for students and special training for adults may be provided, was expressed by the executive committee of the board of trustees of State College, meeting here in the office of Governor Gardner.

Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of the college, was authorized to co-operate with committees from the textile industry, centered around Charlotte, in preparing plans for the location and establishment of a research and instructional branch of the textile school, such plans to be presented later to a full meeting of the board of trustees.



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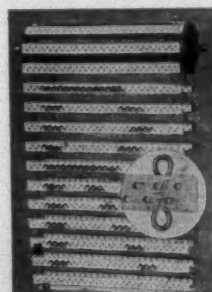
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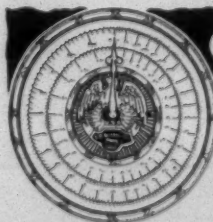


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WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of references. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on yarns 4s to 30s white and colored. Best references. No. 5701.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. I. C. S. graduate and practically experienced. No. 5702.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing. References. No. 5703.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Fifteen years with one mill. Good references. No. 5704.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

### APPROVE CHARTER FOR COTTON MARKETING BODY

The subcommittee on organization of the \$30,000,000 national cotton cooperative has finished its work and the charter and by-laws prepared by the subcommittee have been approved by the Federal Farm Board. S. L. Morley of Oklahoma City, Okla., Chairman of the subcommittee, will call a meeting of the general committee to be held at the offices of the Federal Farm Board in Washington on January 9. At this meeting of the general committee, the documents prepared and tentatively approved will be submitted for final action. If approved, the charter will be immediately filed in Delaware, a stockholders meeting will be held at once, officers elected and the corporation made ready to begin its operations.

The plans for the new corporation closely follow those adopted at a general meeting of cotton cooperatives of the South which was held in Memphis, Tenn., on December 10 and 11. On a basis of present expectations, the new corporation will immediately include as member stockholders the State cotton cooperative associations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi (short staple), Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and California, representing an immediate marketing size of approximately one million bales of cotton.

The selection of an official name for the new corporation will be made by the organization committee in its meeting in Washington on January 9. Selection of headquarters for the general offices of the new cooperative will also be in the hands of the general committee at that time.

Neither the cotton subcommittee nor the Federal Farm Board is ready to predict when actual business operations of the new national cooperative will begin.

In addition to Chairman Morley, the following members of the subcommittee and Frank Bruford of Oklahoma City, counsel for the subcommittee, were in conference with the Farm Board:

Harry Williams, Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Dallas, Tex.; N. C. Williamson, Louisiana Farm Bureau Cotton Growers Cooperative Assn., New Orleans, La.; Allen Northington, Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Assn., Montgomery, Ala.; U. B. Blalock, North Carolina Cotton Growers Coop. Assn., Raleigh, N. C.





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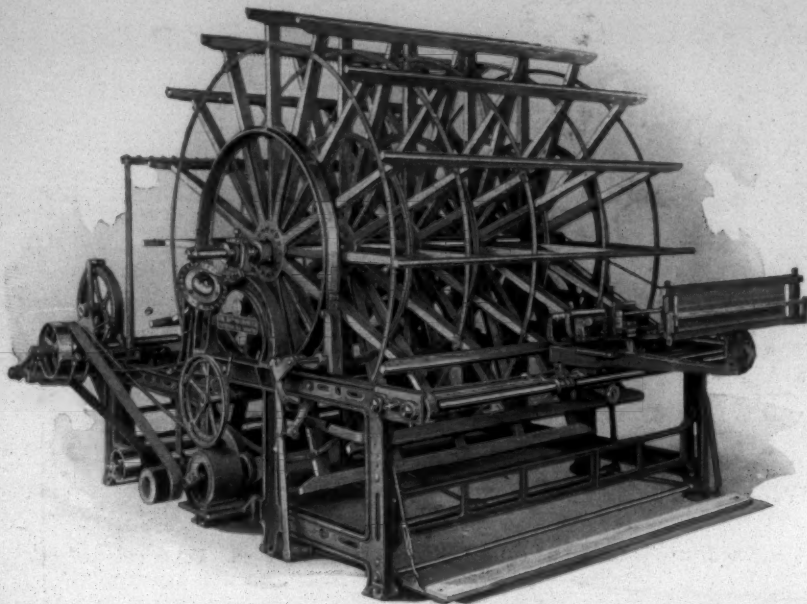
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# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 9, 1930

## News of the Mill Villages

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mfg. Co.

Troy Bowen entertained several of his little friends, Thursday, December 26, in honor of his eighth birthday.

Cupid has been very busy around here during the holiday season, and, as a result, the "Mrs." are beginning to outnumber the "Misses" in our younger generation. Those married are Miss Edna Hoxit and Mr. Mina Lee Lesley, Miss Louise Brown and Mr. George Austin, Miss Essie Blackstone, and Mr. James Ross, all of Alice, and Miss Lydia Hammond of Alice and Mr. Bud Smith of Laurens.

Mrs. Jim Bowie and children, James, Arlene and Jerry of Ninety-Six, spent Christmas with the family of Mr. A. D. Owen on Highland Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Smith of Laurens, visited Mr. W. L. Hester last week.

Mrs. M. B. Cartee and Miss Leota Carter spent the week-end in Greenville with Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Perry.

Mr. E. S. McKissick, president of Alice and Arial Mills, presented each family of both mills with a large ham as a Christmas gift from the company.

Christmas Eve at seven o'clock, a program, featuring the pageant, "Bethlehem," and a tree was given in the school auditorium. This pageant put on by members of the Sunday school, pictured life in Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. The different scenes—the children meeting and talking of wondrous things prophesied—the shepherd telling of strange things heard—the Wise Men announcing Christ's birth—the innkeepers repentance—all these made leastistic by a beautiful background painting of the city of Bethlehem, brought a real Christmas to our eyes. The costumes and conversa-

tion were characteristic of those in olden times. Carols were sung by a group of girls off stage. Following this a short talk was made by Mr. A. F. McKissick of Greenville, and then came Santa Claus, distributing gifts from the tree in a corner.

Miss Lilymae Cartee of Newry is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cartee.

X Y Z.

### "I WILL"—A New Year Resolve

*I will start afresh this new year with a higher, fairer creed;*

*I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;*

*I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;*

*I will waste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.*

*I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;*

*I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;*

*I will try to find contentment in the paths that I may tread;*

*I will cease to have resentment when another gets ahead.*

*I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;*

*I will not deny his merit, but I'll try to prove my own;*

*I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine;*

*I will cease to preach YOUR duty and be more concerned with MINE.*

—British Weekly.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We all had a good time here Christmas. The kiddies had a wonderful time as we had a big snow and all enjoyed it very much. We gave the kiddies a Christmas

tree and each and every one of them received a nice present.

Our Athletic Club is progressing fine; we have lots of new members. The boys have plenty of fun entertaining themselves at the club. They have put in several pool tables and have boxing contests.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Thornburg are glad to learn that their oldest son, Thurston, is back at home with them after being rushed to McCalls Hospital at Rome, Ga., Saturday afternoon, after being run over by an automobile, while playing near his home on 1st street, at Shannon. They found at the hospital that he had sustained two broken ribs, two other fractures and a crushed ankle.

Mr. R. B. Hunt motored to Macon, Ga., on a business trip a few days before Christmas, returning by Union City to get his little daughter, Dorothy May to bring her home for the holidays; she has been going to school at Union City.

The many friends of Mr. Gene Nelson are glad to know that his wife is back at home doing fine. She has been in Harbins Hospital at Rome, Ga., for quite awhile.

Mr. C. U. Partridge is the proud father of a baby boy which came to his home on December 7th. Mr. Bob Rogers also has a fine baby boy at his home.

Aunt Becky, everybody had a big time during the ten holidays which were given us for Christmas, and all are ready for work, Thursday, January 2, 1930. We hope that you also had a Merry Christmas and will have a Happy New Year. Aunt Becky, we would be glad to have you come down to see us at any time and get acquainted with our overseers and superintendent; we think they are all fine men and know you would think the same.

PATSY and HER PALS.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### GASTONIA, N. C.

#### Ruby Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Christmas holidays are over and we are all back at work, and happy. We sure had a nice Christmas entertainment. Mr. F. W. Lowe, the master mechanic had charge of the entertainment and Christmas tree, and did a fine job of it.

The superintendent received a nice smoking stand from the overseers. All the overseers and section men received nice presents from the employees. The employees all received a nice treat from the company.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett a son, George, Jr., December 23. They have five girls, and this is their only son. To say they are happy, is not telling half of it.

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Elmore spent the holidays in western North Carolina.

Mr. B. H. Ingle and family spent Christmas with Mr. Ingle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ingle, at Morganton, N. C.

C. A. Newman and son, J. E., spent Christmas day with Mrs. Minnie Terry at Dallas.

Mr. F. W. Low and family spent Christmas day with Mrs. Lowe's parents in the Mount Olive section.

Aunt Becky, all the people at the Ruby wish Mr. Clark and you, and the Bulletin, and the Home Section a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

#### THE BUMBLE BEE.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Wedding bells are ringing; just 11 couples got married through the holidays.

W. M. Jackson won first prize at an old time fiddlers contest at Dallas, and also at West Huntsville, and Jackson's string band, also won first prize at the fiddler's contest in Merrimack.

Mrs. Mullins won first prize for the fiddlers; don't know the other winners.

Mr. Roy Watley of Detroit, spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. G. W. Watley.

Clarence Ray Myers, a student of the Central high school of Chattanooga, spent the holidays with relatives here.

Those who returned from college to spend Christmas are: Virgil Lovil, Jr., Billy Childress, Melvin Clopton, Noble Graham, Ollie Clopton, Mildred Graham, and Wm. Hall.

Aunt Becky had you been here the past week you would have thought Merrimack was a matrimonial bureau as so many were struck by Cupid.

Glad to report Mrs. Bill Guinn getting along nicely from an operation.

The stork paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Hendrick, and left a boy, and at Mr. and Mrs. Houston Statem's a girl.

The story is fine. Billy Joe, I used to work for Mr. G. M.

#### LEARNING MORE.

### SELMA, ALA.

#### Sunset Textile Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had a wonderful Christmas. The trees were like crystals glistening in the sun and snow and ice covered house tops and grounds, making a beautiful sight to behold, just the thing for the Christmas season. Our mill has been stopped the whole week and our people have made much of it.

On Christmas Eve night, we had our community Christmas tree at the church. After two Christmas carols, reading, prayer and several musical numbers by Mr. George Hendrix and his two small children, Hascel and Hazel, old Santa made a very sudden appearance. Then, many delightful gifts were distributed, which brought shouts of joy from the little folks.

Misses Ethel and Jessie Bradford entertained a number of young people, Christmas night with a Christmas tree and party. Many games were enjoyed, after which refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt Nichols entertained friends at their home Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers, Dorothy Rogers and Mrs. Beekie Blakney were dinner guests of Misses Mary and Grace Crider, Christmas day.

Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Roberts, Misses Mary Stanford and Minnie May were supper guests of the Misses Criders Christmas night.

Mr. Lum Church visited his mother, Mrs. Martha Church, who is seriously ill, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Seale and son, Clofus, motored to Marion, Ala., to spend the week-end with Mr. Seale's father.

Mrs. Frank Harris and her attractive little daughter, Irene of Uniontown, spent the holidays with Mrs. Harris mother, Mrs. Ludie Bradford.

Mrs. Otto Shedd of Uniontown, visited relatives here during the holidays.

Mr. E. Q. Autry left Sunday for Forest, Miss., where Mrs. Autry and son will join him soon. They will make their future home in Forest.

Mrs. Beulah Warren and children left Sunday to spend the holidays with Mrs. Warren's daughter in Spratt, Ala.

Mr. Frank Barr and Miss Annie Mathews were married December 25th, at the home of Rev. E. W. Roberts. We wish them much happiness.

The overseers of the mills presented Mr. J. W. Corley with a fine bird-dog and Mr. L. A. Ward with a gun. Look out birds!

The Lucky girl's club entertained at the club rooms Friday night with a delightful party. After the games, delicious refreshments were served.

Little Miss Trudie May Nichols fell several days ago and broke her arm. She is getting along fine now.

Aunt Becky, it has been quite a while since I sent in a letter to the Home Section, but I have been very busy. We have had such nice letters from "The Kid," which we have all enjoyed.

We hope you had a Merry Christmas and wish you a Happy New Year.

#### BLUE BIRD.

### TOCCOA, GA.

#### Hartwell Mills No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

I think we have had our share of cold weather for the last few days. The ground was covered with snow for Christmas.

This mill closed down from the 24th to the 30th of December for Christmas holidays, but everybody is back on the job this week.

The Christmas tree given by the Second Baptist church was enjoyed by all who attended. The program was rendered by the R. A.'s, G. A.'s and Y. W. A.'s.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Elrod of Taluliah Falls, Ga., spent a few days here last week.

Miss Mildred Sims of Clarksville, spent last week in Toccoa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart of Anderson, S. C., visited relatives here last week.

Miss Mary Percival of Charlotte, N. C., spent Christmas holidays with her sister, Mrs. A. F. Garrison.

Miss Mary Stewart of Atlanta, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Burden and children spent last week in Hartwell, Ga. and Anderson, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cardy of Piedmont, S. C., were the week-end guests at Misses Ada and Waco Eads.

Mrs. J. R. Henderson of Easley, S. C., visited friends here recently.

Mr. T. W. Childs and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Campbell, Thursday.

Aunt Becky, we wish you and everybody, health, happiness and prosperity for the New Year.

KATE.



# ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"I don't care—I'm glad of it!" she declared heatedly, then tried to live up to that attitude. When she reached home and her mother asked if she had seen Ted, she declared that she hadn't and hoped that she never would. That he wasn't worth one of Dan's little fingers, and that she would stick to Dan though the whole world condemned him. And she didn't want to hear another word about Ted Bristow.

"Say, Alice, that's no way to talk to mother," chided Jim. "Dan Forrest surely must have a bad influence over you—to make you act like this."

Presently they heard a loud noise, and running to the door, saw Dan and the Jennings, coming from the mill, shouting and waving handkerchiefs, and with seemingly every youngster in the mill following them.

"Oh, Lord! A strike," groaned Mrs. Avery. Ella on the porch next door clapped her hands and laughed joyously, then ran out to the street.

"Guess they were discharged and their pupils all followed them according to promise," remarked Jim, frowning. "If Alice had been on the night force, she'd be in that crowd."

"What? Alice in a mob like that? Alice upholding such doings? I guess not! Be ashamed of yourself, Jim!" cried his mother, but her eyes were on Alice—eyes so troubled and perplexed, for Alice was waving and cheering the strikers as they came near.

"Come on, Alice," called Ella. Dan waved a commanding hand, and jerking from the restraining hold of her mother, the girl rushed out, took her place by Dan's side and marched away, seemingly oblivious to the heart-rending cry of her mother, who sank down on the steps and buried her face in her apron.

"Don't mother! Please don't take on like that," Jim tried to comfort her. "Everything will be all right—don't worry! We didn't any of us realize what we were getting into till we were in it—but it did sound good. I helped all I could, but I wish now I hadn't, if it hurts you. Mother, please don't cry." Jim's arms were around her and he was near tears himself.

"Oh, it will kill me! That scoundrel has bewitched Alice! Never before in all her life, has she given me one uneasy moment. To think that she should come to this! We'll be made to move out—and where can we go? I've lived here since before Alice was born. My pretty garden and flowers! And the rosebushes that your father planted—we'll have to leave them all. And Alice has disgraced herself and us. Oh, Lord, I just can't bear it!"

At nearly every home the strikers were recruited by workers on the day line who had just gotten home from

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

flat rock news

dear mr. editor:—

as yore present corry spondent is sick this week, i have been asked by her brother bill (who lives on the federal land bank farm which they taken away from mr. jones last yr. onner count he could not pay for his ford and the land too) to rite up the flat rock news this week which is as follows:

born to mrs. oldham i baby boy who ancers to the name of sammie jr. after his daddy who run off a few months ago when his still was tore up down on the branch in the rare of his house by the cheriff but he was never ketched. both of them seem to be doing as well as possible considering not having much of a doctor with them and he come too late.

the health of the community is o.k., except jhon Clark and his darter susie and yore um-bull scribe has been up set a right smart by liver puddin from a hog which i killed last week and she neated 324 pounds after being skalded ansoforth, and my wife has a bad cold aliso which was ketched by grinding sausage out in the back yard insted of in the kitchen like i told her.

a singing was hell at jim Clark's enduring the Christmas holly days and was led by me and the organ was played by miss sallie Clark and base was sung by derby Clark and a fiddle was aliso played by me after the service and the same was enjoyed by all present and then simmon beer was served by the host wth some ginger cake and a stiek of candy each which was took home to the little fellers.

the whole community was made sad last friday night about 9 when somebody knocked on our door and told us that old man hartshorn had breathed his last at the supper table just after he had drunk too much buttermilk and fell over on the floor and never sed another word except where is my hat, he will leave a large family and 2 mules with a morgage on same and other kinfolks too tedious to mention to mourn his loss which was expeckted as his blood presher went up when cotton went down last fall, he was berried by the side of his wife next day who succeeded him to the grave 4 yr. hence.

crops is about all gathered except mine, but i am working on halves and have got my half out, and as i am goner move next yr., it looks like my land lord will hafter pick his bale himself, unless the farm relief bored hilps the farmer to make a crop i may move to town and peddle beef altogether and cut out working in the field ansoforth. mr. editor ples rite or foam me and i will let you print this so's it will help you to get some more subscribers down here.

yores trullie,  
mike Clark, rfd.

**MANCHESTER, GA.****M. M. Trotter, Vice-president Manchester Cotton Mills, Gives Christmas Dinner to Overseers**

M. M. Trotter, vice-president and general manager of the Manchester Cotton Mills, entertained 40 men of the community with a Christmas dinner at the Manchester Y. M. C. A. The following were the ones present: W. B. Broome, T. J. Boynton, I. L. Cone, Sam Cox, Glen Conway, H. H. Gregg, A. S. Griffith, A. C. Grant, C. B. Gladin, Walter Glenn, W. E. Griffin, J. D. Harris, H. C. Henderson, Sam Hendrix, Jim Mahaffey, Jake Mahaffey, Paul Minnix, Bob Nelson, Jack Newsome, W. T. O'Neal, M. Parrott, J. L. Powell, R. K. Simpkins, L. V. Shouse, V. J. Thompson, Emmett Turbyfield, E. L. Ware, G. W. Wheelis, W. L. Whisnant, A. K. Wiggins, J. F. Grubb, T. P. Barclay, J. G. Burgess, J. S. Hill, Dr. J. A. Johnson, Emmett Miller, Ralph Foster, Lewis Davis and Jack Taylor.

To say that this was an enjoyable affair is stating it mildly. Mr. Trotter is a wonderful host and entertainer, and no man is more loved by his employees.

**WESTMINSTER, S. C.****Oconee Mills**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Oconee Mill is running full time, day and night, trying to get orders filled, and we are going to fill them, and "don't mean maybe."

On Saturday, December 21st, the overseers and office force including our superintendent, went down to Starr, S. C., for a square meal, and believe me it was worth going after. And to top it all, they were presented cigars and a little package each, containing a twenty-dollar gold piece! You bet it was surely appreciated by all.

Mr. Smith, the master mechanic, was sick and could not go but we all have to be sick at the wrong time some time. Rev. M. J. Stancill went along to enjoy the good eating and to keep them quiet. I think some of them ate so much they went by Greenville so they would be near a hospital; they were till one o'clock Sunday morning getting home! The new office will soon be ready to move into.

Aunt Becky, we wish you and yours Success, Health and Happiness, in the New Year.

MRS. RADIO.

**RHODHISS, N. C.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Christmas just passed has truly been an unusually happy one for all of us. The mills stopped for one week, and we had a good big snow, five inches deep, on the 22nd, of which we still have some left. Lots of our folks went away to visit friends and relatives and lots of our friends and relatives came to spend the holidays with us; it would take too much space to report them all.

The Christmas trees and programs at the churches were great successes. Mrs. W. W. Hinson and Mrs. C. F. Kirby had charge of the program at the Baptist church, and are certainly to be congratulated for the way the children rendered their program. Mrs. J. O. Edwards, wife of our beloved superintendent, and Mrs. Geo. Moffett had charge of the program at the Methodist church, and the way the children

work. Sid Lever was the noisiest of the bunch. "We'll show 'em!" "Down with slavery!" "Up with wages!" "Shorter hours,—more pay!"

Strange red flags and banners came in evidence as if by magic. Red handkerchiefs fluttered from long sticks in the hands of a class that is the bane of existence in nearly every mill community. Slackers, shiftless, and uneducated,—the kind that are a disgrace to respectable, energetic people who dignify labor by doing glorious work and getting satisfaction from it.

A man can be uneducated, yet be highly respectable. Some of our very best people in the mills had little or no advantages in their youthful days. We love and respect them. But, we long to see the day when slackers, dead-beats, and bootleggers, have no place in our mill villages. And when that day comes, we will have no trouble with employees. Common sense, old time religion and the Golden Rule, will prevail.

To the older folk of Marco Mills, that was a night of terror. Their boys and girls had defied them—had taken the bit in their teeth, so as to speak, and were in a mad gallop to perdition. It was after midnight when Alice came home, disheveled and almost exhausted, to find Ted and Jim desperately at work over the half fainting form of her mother who reclined in a large rocker, her head swathed in ice-cold towels.

"Oh, Alice, Alice — my dear child, have you gone crazy?" Mrs. Avery wailed. Ted could not trust himself to even look at Alice, as she paused beside her mother and impatiently exclaimed:

"Mother! I'm surprised to see you give way to hysterics. There is no occasion to worry. No difference what happens, you'll be well cared for. When it's over you'll be glad that I helped."

"Never in this world," sobbed her mother. "It will kill me! Oh, I'd rather be dead than to see you come to this!" The tears rained down her face, and sent Alice hurrying to her room, where she shut herself in nor came out until Ted had gone. The agony on his dear face wrung her heart, and she wondered if she could possibly be in love with both Ted and Dan! Oh, but she couldn't turn back now—not if she wanted to! She was going to travel and see the world,—and she would be in a position to help her mother more than in the past, she argued.

**CHAPTER VI**

To keep excitement at fever heat, Jennings employed a religious fanatic to erect a "gospel tent" on the outskirts of the city, promising him good pay to help fight the battles of "poor slaves" of Capital. He "preached" from such texts as Jennings and Dan Forrest would select,—texts along this line: "Go now, you rich men, weep howl, for your miseries that shall come unto you." This tent was an incubator and brooder combined, for all kinds of madness and mischief. Hate, strife, and every opposite to peace and good will, was taught, and the passions of people inflamed till it was dangerous to walk the streets. Pharioah was a saint, compared to Mr. Marco and other



performed proves that Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Moffett can train children about as well as Mr. Edwards can train adults to make good citizens, which is saying quite a lot, as the morals of our village will prove.

Both Sunday schools gave a nice treat and the trees at both churches were fairly bending with presents. In addition to the usual gifts of fruits, candies, nuts, etc., presented to each man, woman and child by the company, Mrs. R. C. Moore, wife of our esteemed president, gave a great deal of her time and thought to the children of all of us employees by preparing and presenting handsome and useful gifts to over four hundred of our little children. Needless to say these gifts are especially appreciated by everyone of us. And we all wish to express our thanks and gratitude to Mrs. Moore for her thoughtfulness of us at this time.

The men's and young men's classes of Baptist church contributed a handsome fund for the purpose of buying necessities for needy families, and the committee reported that the hardest part of their duties was to find some one that was really in need.

We don't have but one case of illness in our village at this writing. Rev. H. B. Chroniste has symptoms of blood-poisoning. He was carried to the hospital at Statesville yesterday, and we are wishing for him a speedy recovery.  
SLIM.

### CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

#### Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have an 8-inch snow for Christmas,—and the real old-fashioned Christmas spirit with it.

No sickness to report and everybody ready for the joyous holidays. Our mill stopped on Saturday, the 21st and will start up December 26th.

Mr. Ned Crisp, a prize fighter, age 28, weight 156, wants a boxing match. He is a clean, fair and square fighter, and can give good entertainment for an audience and make it mighty interesting to anyone who will fight him.

"Alice in Blunderland" is a great story already, and grips the heart with a thrilling interest. I hope you will write many more such helpful stories. The Home Section and Bulletin are great papers.

Aunt Becky, I wish you were here to help me eat Christmas goodies. Yum, yum! Lets all keep Christmas in the right spirit.

Guess I'd better close, for its time for old Santa any minute, now, and he must not find me up and in his way.

Best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

H. R.

Thatcher plant.

### MILLEN, GA.

#### Morgan Cotton Mills of Georgia, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

On Monday night, December 23rd, a Christmas tree was enjoyed by the whole village at the schoolhouse. The tree was beautiful with many colored lights and other decorations. The school house was crowded to its capacity, with bright-eyed children who were watching for Santa. The grownups were nearly as excited as the children.

A very interesting program was rendered by

mill officials, who were described as "getting rich from the sweat and very life blood of poor emaciated slaves," who were only paid enough to "keep life in their bodies."

The mill company wanted to take care of their loyal workers, and for their sakes tried to keep the wheels turning. But picketing by strikers and stragglers that had joined them, who sneered at, jeered, berated and threatened the workers, calling them cowards, scabs and yellow bellies and other names too vile to print and even spat upon them, made things absolutely unbearable. Day by day the workers grew fewer in number, and finally the mill ceased to operate.

Then the strikers shouted victory, proclaiming verbally and through the press of yellow journalism, that those who stayed out had "joined the union" which was now about "one hundred per cent." Bitter denials followed. There were quarrels and fights innumerable. Friends became bitter enemies. Parents and children opposed each other. Young boys turned to hoodlums and with sling shots for weapons, destroyed window lights in the mill and in the homes of those who disagreed with them. Dynamite was freely used in the destruction of porches and garages. Tires on automobiles were cut. Gas was drawn from tanks.

The stockholders of the mill held a conference with the superintendent and overseers, and compiled facts and figures. Information from one repentant striker, proved that the high percentages of seconds came from deliberate plans of the strike leaders to do all the damage possible, in the opening, carding and spinning rooms. Matches dropped about, had caused numerous small fires, which owing to the fire protection had been promptly distinguished. It was amazing to find how many schemes had been plotted and carried out in a determined effort to annoy, harrass, and embarrass the overseers, and to cripple production. Thousands of dollars had been lost by the mill company through these damnable underhand methods.

When the mill workers drew their last ticket, every one who had been loyal, received a letter thanking them for their friendship and co-operation, telling them that they would all receive half-time pay and free house rent during the strike. There was great rejoicing among these fortunate ones, but the strikers gnashed their teeth in rage. When some of the most daring faced Mr. Marco and accused him of being unfair, he said:

"No indeed,—I'm just trying to be fair. It is not right that my people should suffer because they have refused to ally themselves with your union. I shall try to take care of those who have stood by me,—just as you have promised to care for those who have followed you."

And through all the weeks of the strike, those who had been loyal and true received half their accustomed wages, as had been promised them, and no one among them, suffered.

Ted Bristow had several times argued persuasively with the strikers to "act with reason and common sense," and was derisively called "Marco's little watch dog, Fido,"

the school children. Mr. W. E. Bambow, our superintendent gave a short talk, asking all present to forget their troubles and look forward to the New Year.

Mr. Walter Harrison, our mayor-elect, gave a short address which was enjoyed very much. Santa Claus arrived about eight o'clock; all the kiddies shouted for joy. The jolly old fellow patted their heads, and shook their hands, then the fun began, when he started giving out the presents, and not a child was overlooked.

Every family in the village received a nice Christmas basket filled with ingredients for a nice Christmas dinner,—also a big bag of fruits and candy.

Christmas passed off very quietly and I think everybody had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hood who have been in Laurel Hill, for the past three weeks, came back for Christmas.

Mrs. Nell Blackstone and Viola Anthony are home from Augusta, Ga., for the holidays.

Wishing all the correspondents a Happy New Year.

ELMA.

#### PIEDMONT, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some cold weather here now and a big snow, about 5 inches deep, so you know we all had a jolly time snowballing during Christmas. I think everyone was glad to see it.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Carroll and children, and Mr. Massey Forsyth took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Gowins, Christmas Eve.

Albert Carroll is wearing a new wrist watch.

Massey Forsyth said he did not want it to snow any more, for he did not like for his face to be washed so often with snow.

Albert Carroll spent Christmas day with Beauford Hincy.

Mrs. Maggie Turner is at work again, and we are truly glad to have her; it has been many years since she worked with us.

Mr. and Mrs. Loomis Balentine were the afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Cook Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Gowens and Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Carroll and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lane were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, Christmas Eve.

Miss Birdie Turner was the afternoon guest of Mrs. Wiley Carroll, Christmas day.

School will start Monday; the kiddies have had a week for Christmas, and the employees had 3 days.

Aunt Becky it was indeed a great pleasure to get a letter from you and I sure would like to meet you. If you ever do come to Piedmont, be sure to hunt me up.

"Wishing you wealth and hearty health,

Also a host of loving friends,

And in your heart through all your years

A joy that never, never ends."

LILLIAN CARROLL.

#### RAEFORD, N. C.

Raeftord Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Thanks ever so much for the Christmas greeting, and I can't say how much I appreciate it. Old Santa has already made his visit here,

by the rude boys and girls who had secretly been coached by Dan in the art of ridicule. What Ted craved, was a fight with Dan, though Dan weighed 190,—40 pounds more than Ted.

But Dan knew the value of self-control. He even smiled pityingly when Ted called him a "dirty coward and black-guard."

"I wouldn't think of fighting you, Bristow," he would say amusedly, or contemptuously. "It would not be fair to you. Besides, you should be trying to keep the peace on your side, as I am trying, on mine. Keep cool or something may get started that we can't control."

There were always witnesses on such occasions, and by his forbearance, Dan made a good impression and won friends,—just as he knew he would under such conditions. A thinking public appreciates cool, calm reasoning. But, when Dan was with his own crowd his policy was altogether different. By subtle suggestions he inflamed their passions to fever heat, and sent them out with murder in their hearts.

Alice, now completely under the influence of Dan, stubbornly defended him and opposed every appeal of her mother to drop him and the whole dirty bunch. Dan, knowing the pressure that was brought to bear on Alice, cunningly had her "ordained" with great dignity, to the position as "leader" with a salary. She was profoundly impressed with the importance of her position, and the praise and applause that was heaped upon her for "heroic sacrifice under trying circumstances." She was one of the "glorified martyrs," who, misunderstood and abused, must calmly march on to victory in daily parades and public speeches. The future would bring a "rich reward," she was assured.

The Jennings and Forrests stored their furniture and took rooms at the best hotel in Marco, advising Alice that it would be to her advantage and better for the cause, if she would go with them. They could all be together and so much better plan their work, she was told. The operatives were advised to "stick to their homes" and to "fight ejection," and were otherwise taught how best to oppose the mill officials in every possible way.

"But what if they put us out in the street?" was asked by someone at a mass meeting.

"That's all right. Make them do that. Then when your stuff is on the street, put on the worst rags you can get hold of, sit on the stove or an old broken-down bed and we'll take your pictures, have them put in Northern papers, and money'll pour into our treasury for your welfare. We'll show the mill barons up for the heartless dogs they are. We have plenty of money to back us, and we'll prove who your best friends are," shouted Dan.

Hate was planted, germinated and grew in hearts subtly prepared for it. Evil passions were appealed to daily. Capital was cursed for everything objectionable. Strikers were taught to incite riots, and to then defend themselves to the death. To "die for the cause" meant glory. To be sent to jail or to the electric chair, would make them "equal to Christ."

(To Be Continued)



# The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"You can hold things together, Uncle," he said with a lump in his throat; "Put Black in my place,—he's proven true blue; promote one the overseers to superintendent. They will all appreciate promotion and will work all the more faithful."

"And what does Patty say?" asked his uncle, his hands on Billy's shoulders.

"She said, 'God bless and keep you! Come back to me with duty well done,—come back safe, sound and wearing an officer's uniform, or come back crippled, blind and a plain private; you will still be my man, with heart and soul of you honest and clean, and to work for you, slave for you, will be the glory of my life!' What a woman she is!" and Billy's voice trembled with emotion. "Thank God, Doctor Anderson returned. I can leave Patty and her mother in his tender care and feel that nothing can happen to harm them."

Almost the entire village went to Atlanta a few days later to bid the volunteers good-bye, and it was due to Patty's courage and cheerful optimism that the women did not go into wild hysterical weeping as they kissed their loved ones and sent them away.

"Cheer up!" cried Patty, darting here and there, "The war will be over before our boys are sufficiently trained to take part in it. See! I'm sending Billy away—I'm proud of his loyalty and patriotism! Oh, smile! Don't send them away haunted by the memory of your tears! Smile!"

"My Comforting Angel!" Billy whispered as he strained her to his heart and pressed a long kiss on her quivering lips. "My brave, true hearted little wife-to-be! Pray for me daily!"

Lester Lane was clinging to Jeannie's hands, his soul in his eyes, tender pleading in his voice:

"Jeanie," he said, "I'm going, too, and if I live I'll come back to you. Will you kiss me good bye and let me hope to win you?"

## CHAPTER XXX

"God grant that you come back to us, Lester! I'll be waiting—but—" Jeanie's voice quivered and her eyes swam in tears; she paused, fighting for self control, and Lester reverently pressed a kiss on her forehead, whispering:

"I'll come back to you dearest, if I live—and every day I shall remember the lesson you taught me and try to be worthy."

Billy Bryan slowly lifted Patty's chin and looked into her mystery-laden eyes:

"For God's sake don't cry!" he pleaded.

"I won't—I won't!" she affirmed, as he drew her again

and we started back to work Thursday. Everybody had a good time, and seem to wish that Christmas came more often. Mr. Guinn, our overseer, did seem a little bit grouchy, Thursday morning, but we attributed that to the big dinner that he ate Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thames and children, of Tolar Hart Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., spent the holidays with relatives here.

Messrs. L. J. Campbell, Walter Thames, Hob Thames, and W. B. Green, all of St. Pauls, N. C., were visitors here during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Capienter and daughter, Ruby, have returned to their home at Tolar Hart Mill, Fayetteville, N. C., after spending the Christmas holidays with the formers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Filmore Carpienter, at their home near the mill.

Mr. Frank Ammons of Laurel Hill, and Mr. Julius Dunn, of Rockingham, N. C., visited Mr. Bill Price, Christmas Eve and all three spent Christmas day with Mr. Monroe Snead at Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Currie, of East Rockingham, N. C., have returned home, after visiting Mrs. Currie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Davis, the first of the week.

Misses Mayme Sanders and Elsie Davis, of Tolar Hart Mill, at Fayetteville, N. C., spent the holidays here with friends and relatives.

Hoping that you had a fine Christmas, and wishing you and your friends, (through the Home Section,) a Very Happy New Year.

JUST BILL.

## GOLDVILLE, S. C.

### Joanna News

To every one of our readers—A Happy New Year!

"We are journeying unto a place of which the Lord said, 'I will give it you.' That is what Moses said to his father-in-law as he urged him to come along with him to the promised land of Canaan. We can say the same thing to one another as we enter on this glad New Year. The coming twelve months are the place of which the Lord has said that He will give it to us. He has stored the place with all kinds of beautiful and pleasant things. It is our Promised Land, this place that Jehovah has given us.

If we looked upon the New Year as a place that God himself has prepared for us, we cannot fail to anticipate it eagerly. God wants for us only the best and the happiest. Therefore, we approach the New Year with glad hearts and all confidence. With the Master as our daily friend it will be the best year we ever had, a year of usefulness, a year in which we shall live to make this earth better.

Let us resolve to be more faithful to Him in the coming year than we have in the past—to let Him direct our pathway. Then every month will be a month of wonder and delight.

### Oyster Supper in Cloth Room

One of the most delightful affairs of the Christmas season was the oyster supper given by Mr. John DuBois, cloth room overseer, to his employees on Friday, December 20th. At six o'clock the cloth tables at one end of the cloth room were cleared and covers were laid. Hot oyster stew, coffee, pickles, sandwiches, and doughnuts were served by six of the girls who work in the cloth room. Songs and yells by the girls added pep to the occasion. As a token of their esteem the employees presented

Mr. DuBois and Mr. Prated, second hand, each with a handsome bill folder, the presentation remarks being made by Rev. H. E. Bullington.

Outsiders who enjoyed this party were Messrs. Leonard, Mitchell, and Bullington, and Mrs. Sloan.

And now just a word as to the fine spirit that exists in this department. There is between overseer and employees a feeling of loyalty, co-operation, and good-will. Here we find happy workers; therefore, good workers. We take off our hats to "Mr. John" and his fine group of workers.

#### Christmas Trees

The little folks at the Nursery enjoyed a Christmas party on Saturday morning, December 21st. Miss Grant had arranged a Christmas tree for them and invited Santa Claus.

The auditorium was packed to capacity at the community Christmas tree on the evening of December 24th. Through the generosity of Mr. Hack, each child from one to fourteen years of age received a gift. You would go far to find happier children than those in Goldville at Christmas time.

#### Attention, Epworth Leaguers!

A social meeting of the Epworth League will be held at the home of Miss Louise Putnam on Thursday evening, January 2nd. All Leaguers are urged to come.

#### Birthday Party

Lee Bullington, son of Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Bullington, celebrated his seventh birthday on December 31st by inviting a few of his friends to meet at his home. For an hour games were enjoyed in the yard. Then Mrs. Bullington invited them into the dining room where delicious refreshments were served.

#### School News

School will reopen on Monday, January 7th. Night school classes meet on Monday and Thursday.

The Home Economics class meets on Friday night of each week. All who wish to join this class will please meet at the old school building on next Friday at 7 p. m. This class is open to all girls and mothers who wish to join. The practical work in cooking, serving, and home making are well worth your time.

#### Village News

Miss Ada Martin of Calhoun Falls and Mr. Wlywn Abrams were married on Wednesday, December 25th at the home of the bride's parents in Calhoun Falls. They came to Goldville Thursday and at present are with Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Adams on Milton Road. Their many friends wish for them many years of happiness.

Mr. J. D. Mahaffey, aged 60, died at the home of his son, P. F. Mahaffey, on Milton Road, Friday, December 20th. The body was carried to Greenville Saturday, December 21st, for interment. Mr. Mahaffey had been working here only two weeks, having come to us from Anderson, S. C. His wife and children have our sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hazel announce the arrival of a son on Saturday, December 22nd.

Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Martin are the proud parents of a daughter born on Sunday, December 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Bridges announce the birth of a son on Sunday, December 29th.

Miss Onivia Wix of Tammassee D.A.R. school is spending the holidays with her mother.

Mr. Wm. A. Moorhead made a business trip to Greenwood, Miss., last week.

Mr. Thomas Leonard spent the holidays with his parents in New York.

close to his breast, forcing a little laugh that was more sad than tears. Now at the last moment, the separation seemed unbearable.

"Bi—lly, forgive me for being—so—mean and—hateful—I—I maybe you will—get—get crippled—sure enough! Oh—the days we wasted—when we might have been so happy!"

"Time's up!" called the train master—and Billy released Patty, just as Lester turned reluctantly from Jeanie; the young men faced each other. Billy, puzzled and surprised, looked back to see the two girls clinging to each other for support, while they smiled through tears and waved moist handkerchiefs bravely.

"You?" Billy said, catching step with Lester, "You?"

"Yes—perhaps there's a remedy for cadishness over there. Lester replied a bit stiffly. Billy smiled irresistibly and threw an arm around Lester's shoulders:

"From recent observations I think a cure has already been effected. Is there any reason why we can't be friends?"

"Nary a one, if you don't furnish it," was the reply.

"And to make the right start, allow me to say that I've never seen a man who so thrilled me with admiration; your defense of Jeanie Rivers did you credit, and I shall do my best to merit your friendship. One thing sure, I'm thoroughly convinced that I shall always care for that sweet girl."

It had been about five months since Dr. Anderson had come home, and in spite of the fact that Patty was nice and kind to him, there was always on her part a reserve that he could not penetrate or break down.

Patty was not altogether to blame in this. She had for years thought her father dead—had not known till a few months before his arrival, that he had deserted her and her mother. She had no tender lingering memories of his love and caresses, and to adopt him unreservedly all at once, was more than could reasonably be expected.

But when Billy was no longer in sight, Patty's assumed courage gave way; as she and Jeanie battled to free themselves from the crowd, she caught sight of her father, his grave, tender solicitous eyes upon her and she lifted her little hands to him appealingly, just as a little child might have done and called to him:

"Daddy, oh—daddy! Come—and get me!"

"My baby—I'm coming!" he cried, and shoved recklessly through the swaying crowd and picked the crumpled little figure in his strong arms. She cuddled close to him like a forlorn kitten, and fainted dead away.

"Keep up with me Jeanie—said the doctor, and in a few moments Patty was on a lounge in the ladies' waiting room, where her mother, Jeanie and the doctor applied restoratives.

Scenes like this occurred every day, now, as the strong call of duty forced men to leave loved ones, home and country, to offer themselves a sacrifice for the sake of honor and principle and to make the country safe for the helpless ones.

Patriotic days, Red Cross parades, and other demon-



strations expressing unanimous support of our president and country, took the place of dances, picnics and excursions.

How to help win the war quickly and stop the horrible massacre abroad, was the main thought in every patriots heart, always followed by a prayer for the safety of loved ones, who preferred to be dead heroes rather than live slackers.

After that day at the depot, Patty's love for her father was full and complete, and her mother rejoiced to see that the father's tenderness and patience and love had been rewarded at last. He had often said:

"I can't blame our baby for resenting my appearance in life's drama, after all these wasted years. But my love for her will eventually win—I'm not afraid." Now he was almost glad Billy was gone; surely it would only be for a little while—and during the time Patty would be his own little girl again. He was very happy at last—the dross all gone from his nature.

Letters, of course, flew thick and fast between the young people, but we were not allowed to scan the sacred pages, and have no way of knowing their contents.

The people of Hope Mills—those who were left at home bent to their tasks, took double work, and felt glad to share the burdens of war. Mr. Johnstone and Superintendent Black made it very clear to their minds that the "home guards" were just as much heroes in backing their country by work as were the soldiers at the front.

The product of the mill was changed to sand-bag cloth, and through educational pictures every operative was made to feel that he or she was helping to build a defense in front of American boys; and they worked as never before in all their lives.

Gradually the hope that the war would be over before our boys were in active service grew faint and at last withered away. And then a new hope—"They will come back!" sprang up to keep courage alive.

The boys went over—and letters became few and far between, while daily papers were eagerly scanned for news of the horrors that chilled the blood in one's veins and made the stoutest hearts quail in fear.

One year had passed since Billy's 26th birthday, the day that he had won his heart's desire—the day Patty's father had come home. And now from "Somewhere in France" he was writing her on his 27th birthday:

"November 13-17.

"Dearest:—

"How different this day from one year ago! Today I have lived it all over again, and the memory brings joy and gladness to my heart and makes the sun shine, even though the dark clouds of war. And dear heart, the thought of days to come when we shall meet again and clasp hands in a union that only death can sever, makes me wonder if I can live through such happiness. God help me to be and do all I should!

"Now little girl, you will want to know lots of things that military rules forbid discussing, so let this explain the lack of details, which I must stow away in memory's

## DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

### Beaver Lois Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We had a fine Christmas tree, and Old Santa was there and danced with the children.

A fine program, in charge of Mrs. T. W. Haddle, "The Birth of Jesus," was greatly enjoyed.

Our mill closed for the week, and the boys have killed about all the rabbits, quail and squirrels, and we are ready to go to work December 30.

All our sick are improving. We regret the death of Mr. J. L. Cooper, of Fountain Inn, S. C. Mr. Cooper was the guest of Mr. Roy Keown, our master mechanic, through Christmas. He was loved by all who knew him. He was active in church and Sunday school work. Our sympathy goes out to his loved ones.

C. J. L.

## KERSHAW, S. C.

### Kershaw Neither Dead Nor Dying

Dear Aunt Becky:

What's happened to our writer? Kershaw isn't as dead as it seems nor as "bummy" as it looks; it's a dear old place, and lively too; if you don't believe us just visit us sometime and we'll show you.

Aunt Becky, if you do not think that we are intruders, will you please publish this bit of news?

### Boys Sunday School Class Banquet

The Senior Boys Class of our Second Baptist Church entertained their "girls" and friends Saturday night at a banquet given at the home of Mr. M. L. Ferguson.

Among those present were our pastor, Rev. Robinson, the class officers: William Parker, president; Willie Dunn, vice-president; Gillum Lowery, secretary and treasurer; Mr. C. T. Catoe, class teacher; Raleigh Self, assistant teacher, and Odelle Estridge, Sunday school treasurer,—all of whom gave excellent talks.

Everyone present reported a nice time.

Those assisting Mrs. Ferguson in preparing the "eats" were: Misses Frohn Ferguson, Beulah and Hazel Davis, and Inez Jordan, Messrs. George Ogburn, William Parker, and Raleigh Self. (Yes, our boys can cook.)

Mrs. C. S. Smith and children spent the holidays with relatives in Waxhaw, N. C.

Mr. Dewey Outen, principal of Floyd's high school in Nichols, S. C., spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Outen. He left Sunday to join Miss Hannah Langford in Columbia, where they are to be married. Miss Langford's home is in Blythwood, S. C., and she is a teacher at Floyd's high school. After the wedding they will return to Nichols to continue their teaching.

Mrs. Hollie Campbell and children from Hartsville, S. C., spent part of the holidays here with Mr. H. H. Davis and family.

Mr. H. H. Davis and daughters, Misses Beulah and Hazel visited in Wadesboro, N. C., and Hartsville, S. C., the last part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brannon spent part of the holidays in Great Falls, with relatives.

Mr. T. E. Latimore, overseer of weaving (day) spent the holidays in Shelby, N. C., with his parents.

Miss Leila Truesdale from Charlotte, N. C., spent the week-end here with Miss Frohn Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Crolly and daughter Miss

Mozelle Crolly, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Crolly, and Miss Beulah Mae Robinson were visitors in Columbia, Monday.

Aunt Becky this is just a "bit" of our news; it is impossible to send all of it in, because it would take up all the paper to publish it. If you don't object, we would like to have you publish a bit of our news each week, as we would like to be among the writers to your paper.

CINDY & SANDY.

(We are indeed glad to hear from Kershaw again. Don't know what became of our former correspondent.—Aunt Becky.)

#### OPP, ALA.

##### Opp Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had some mighty cold weather for the last two weeks. The orange trees growing at the Micolas Mill door suffered considerable damage from the cold. We have had lots of ice this winter and winter gardens and winter flowers have suffered, but the sun in shining bright and beautiful today and South Alabama is fast assuming her normal look and will again take her place as the real land of "Sunshine and flowers." We have had little or no sickness in either of our villages. Mrs. Ceola Glenn, a esteemed Christian woman died December 22.

We had the usual Christmas tree except it was better than usual. Presents were distributed to everybody and it was joyful to behold the children receiving their presents from Santa Claus who stood on a platform erected near the Christmas tree in the Opp Cotton Mill yard, right in front of the mill office. The lawn was hardly large enough to hold the crowd.

Both our mills here closed one week for Christmas and everybody enjoyed the rest and the vacation and many of our citizens who owned cars took advantage of the opportunity to visit friends and relatives in other cities. Among those going away is Mr. E. W. Denham and family who spent the holidays at Pelham, Ga. Mr. W. C. Hathern and family spent Christmas at Baker, Fla. Mr. W. M. Goodwin and family and Miss Leila B. Earley, Miss Mary Spears and Mr. Jim Earley spent the holidays in Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Hubert Robbins of the Boylston Mills, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robbins, and by-the-way, Hubert is one of our Opp Cotton Mill boys who holds a diploma from Georgia Tech, and we predict for him a successful future. Mr. W. A. Smith and family spent the holidays with friends and relatives at Anniston, Ala., returning home last Saturday, bringing with them one of their daughters and several grandchildren whom we welcome as visitors to our city. Mr. and Mrs. Will Ganus spent Christmas day in Andalusia with friends and relatives. Mrs. Wilkerson and family spent the week with relatives at Hucoda. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Holly and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Holly and their children of Pelham, Ga., spent the holidays with their brothers, Mr. J. C. and O. G. Holly of our city.

Dear Aunt Becky, to you and all the friends of the Home Section, we send greetings and wish for you a full measure of joy and happiness throughout the new year. We have heard so many fine things said about you we will never be satisfied until you pay us a visit. We are afraid you have the impression that we haven't got, here at Opp, a modern mill community, and if you will just take the time to

warehouse to give you verbally when I return. Be patient and cheerful, and hopeful, as I am.

"I have the honor to tell you that I have been appointed lieutenant, though I much preferred being a private, and winning rank through merit. Lester Lane is a corporal, and we are good friends.

"I was wrong in my estimate of him, he is a fine boy—since he got himself in hand. I believe he has been entirely straight and clean, since Jeanie taught him a much-needed lesson eighteen months ago; but he just naturally adores the fair sex.

"We haven't been in active service yet, but hope soon to be called to the front. I'm not afraid of anything the Huns can do to me. I just as much believe God will keep me safe, as I believe that you pray Him daily to do so. 'As thy faith is, so be it unto you.' We shall be together and happy, dear heart, I feel and know it."

And Lester Lane treasured the memory of Jeanie in his heart, though he soon found that the beautiful French girls were irresistably interesting; and, what was the harm in a little flirtation for diversion? He wasn't a fish, and to have them call him "Lestaire" in soft, inimitable, carressing tones, was very pleasing to him.

He did not mean anything serious in his flattering attentions—and surely these girls understood. But they were charming, and he called them "Pals;" had his picture made with a group surrounding him—all looking intimately "chummy," and sent it home to Jeanie, just to keep her from picturing him in all kinds of horrors, which she was probably doing, and making herself miserable for nothing.

He numbered the girls and gave her their names, and one "Joan" he called "Joan of Arc," and described her in detail, little thinking that in Jeanie's sight French girls were more to be dreaded than the Hun bullets.

#### CHAPTER XXXI

The Red Cross workers had long since packed and sent away their Christmas boxes, and now on Christmas Eve, 1917, were sure that the hearts of absent ones were made glad with loving remembrances. How glad they were to know that the Red Cross chain encircled the globe, and that its wonderful system of loving helpfulness touched the lives of all American soldiers in spite of the thousands of miles that separated them from home.

Jeanie and Patty were together as often as work and study would permit, and on this Christmas Eve, were doing all they could to scatter sunshine, though their own hearts ached with suspense and the agony of hope deferred. Jeanie, in answering Lester's letters carefully ignored all his tender expressions of love, and wrote only the news, but in such a bright, breezy, musical, rippling way, that the boy was thrilled through and through, loved her more and more and smiled tenderly as he noted her naive reticence on the subject so near his heart.

"But won't I make her talk when I get back!" he would chuckle as he would show his letters to Billy. But one



day he received one that drove the smile from his lips. It had been two months or more since he had sent her the pictures referred to in the preceding chapter, and the horrors of war made it seem ages; what he had written, had been effaced from memory, and a hand of ice seemed to close about his heart, as he held in his hand a kodak picture of Jeanie and a very handsome young man.

"Your 'Joan of Arc' is a beautiful girl, Lester; I'm delighted to know her. In return, please meet my 'La-Fayette,' all the girls are dippy over him, and he certainly is delightfully entertaining. He's a recruiting officer, and is teaching French at night," wrote Jeanie.

Lester gazed long upon the picture, a prey of jealousy for the first time in his life. The whizzing of Hun bullets were unnoticed; the bursting of shell brought no tremor; life seemed suddenly bereft of interest; nothing mattered now. He wondered if Jeanie would care if his star in the service flag at home, should be exchanged for a gold one, mute but eloquent evidence of his death in battle.

Every moment the order to charge was expected, and Lester was anxious for action. Billy had noted the frozen anguish on his corporal's face, for the past two days, and how he seemed anxious to fill posts of danger. He knew that the last mail had brought the boy a letter from Jeanie, but there had been no time for the exchange of confidences. Could there have been bad news from home?

"Buck up, corporal!" Billy whispered, encouragingly. Lester saluted gravely, as an automatic piece of machinery, but there was no response from his heart; he continued to gaze wistfully, unseeing toward the line of battle a mile away.

"Here, let's exchange and read each other's letters," said Billy cheerily handing his last letter from Patty, to his corporal.

"You can read mine—I don't want to read yours," Lester replied slowly, refusing to take the letter Billy proffered, but surrendering his own, as if in a dream.

Presently Billy slapped him on the shoulder.

"You young idiot!" he smiled. "She's only feeding you from the same spoon from which you fed her. Read Patty's letter and you'll understand." And presently a comprehensive smile played about Lester's lips as he read:

"Jeanie's uncle LaFayette Russell (her mother's brother) is recruiting officer here, and is one of the most intelligent and interesting gentlemen I have ever known. (Now don't get jealous, Billy, for I haven't given him any flowers at all.) A number of our boys and girls are taking lessons in French from him, at night. It is plainly evident that Jeanie's mother was exceptionally fine-blooded.

"Billy! Jeanie has just come to us almost frantic, because she has mailed a letter to Lester containing her picture taken with her uncle and leaving him to imagine anything he pleases. 'To think I could stoop to such a little thing as that in retaliation, when he is suffering the horrors of war!' she said, with tears in her eyes.

"Oh how glad we'll be when this cruel war is over, and

pay us a visit we will convince you that we have as modern and up-to-date mill community as there are to be found anywhere. We will drive you to the Gulf of Mexico and show you the orange groves and many other things this section affords. Now, please do come to see us. We hear of you visiting other places, some of them not far away.

BROWN EYES.

#### BALFOUR, N. C.

#### Interesting Happenings at Balfour Mills, Interestingly Reported by "Ham."

The annual banquet of the officials, superintendent, overseers and their wives and all section men of Balfour Mills was held at the Mills hall on Saturday night, December 28, 1929, with plates laid for sixty.

A splendid four course dinner was served followed by cigars. Capt. Ellison A. Smythe presided at the banquet. The invocation was given by Mr. J. T. Fain, of Hendersonville. The dinner was prepared by a committee of ladies of the Balfour Get-together Club. A feature of the meeting was the awarding by Capt. Smythe and E. A. Smythe, 3d, nice gold watches to 14 employees of Balfour Mills for their continued service since the mill began operation five years ago, without having their names off the payroll.

Those receiving these watches were: Mrs. Lillie Ross, Supt. W. E. Hammond, J. A. Hammond, W. E. Heaton, W. T. Merritt, C. R. Staggs, C. E. Gailliards, Robert Gailliard, Gordon Crisp, Reilly Crisp, J. W. Irwin, George Irwin, Grady Irwin, Ernest Irwin.

Mrs. W. E. Heaton, president of the Get-together Club, and Mrs. C. T. Callahan made short talks, explaining the object of this club, the work they had done in the past, and what they had planned for the year, 1930.

Capt. Smythe then introduced Mr. J. T. Fain, editor of the Times-News, of Hendersonville, who made a very interesting talk.

During Capt. Smyth's talk he mentioned that he had been in the manufacturing business for the past 45 or 50 years, and president of nine different mills. He had never curtailed a day, stating that his employees moved to his mills depending on him for work, and that he was going to run, and that it had always been his policy to run on open shop.

He also brought out some good points in thrift, urging those present to practice saving as much as possible. His talk was greatly enjoyed by all present. It certainly would be very interesting to know how many men had become overseers and superintendents under Capt. Smythe's leadership.

In my write-up mailed you on December 25th, I overlooked the fact that E. A. Smythe, 3d, vice-president, received a nice present from the superintendent and overseers, and I'm telling it now.

HAM.

#### MILL OVERSEERS TOLD TO PROTECT THEIR EMPLOYEES

Macon, Ga.—Declaring that unless those responsible for the operation of cotton mills have the right idea as to their responsibility and duty to the persons employed in the mills, there can be no successful operation of such plants, W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, sounded the keynote

for the Macon Overseers Organization of the Bibb Company at the annual banquet Thursday night. Mr. Anderson was the principal speaker, but short talks were made also by W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of Charlotte, N. C.; W. C. Bradley, of Columbus, member of the Bibb board of directors; James H. Porter, executive vice-president, and others.

Men in positions of authority in the Bibb organization were given stern warning by Mr. Anderson that undesirable persons must not be given employment. "You men of responsibility are charged with the duty of safeguarding and protecting in every way the interest of all these thousands of young men and young women, fathers and mothers, who are associated with you in the operation of our mills," he said. "Their health must be conserved by being sure that you do not employ and bring them into contact with our family if they are afflicted with any communicable disease. We have inaugurated the plan of physical examination of those seeking employment with us, and this work should be continued and carefully regarded in your employment.

"You should be most careful never to employ any person or family of known immorality, or where any members of the family have vicious habits or traits. We have some of the finest girls to be found anywhere associated with us in these mills and none of us has any right to put to work beside one of these girls any person of bad character or bad habits. You should not want such a person to associate with your girl, if you had one, and you have no right to force the girls in our mills to associate with such a person."

Mr. Anderson said if machinery in the Bibb mills could not be operated with healthy, decent, clean, law-abiding people, to shut down the machinery and come tell him the supply of good folks has been exhausted. In conclusion, he said it was the duty of all to promote, as far as possible, a healthy, religious and social tone and life in the villages.

"I would put up with almost any other fault in a man in a responsible position in these mills," he said, "rather than to accept a disposition to utilize your authority and position to embarrass, abuse or hurt any man, or woman, boy or girl, who is in your department. This refers to their feelings, their rights as men and women, as well as their bodies."

#### A PRAYER.

(From a tablet in Chester Cathedral, England.)

Give me a good digestion, Lord,  
And also something to digest.  
Give me a healthy body, Lord,  
With sense to keep it at its best.

Give me a healthy mind, good Lord,  
To keep the good and pure in sight.  
Which seeing sin is not appalled  
But finds a way to set it right.

Give me a mind that is not bored,  
That does not whimper, whine or sigh,  
Don't let me worry overmuch  
About the fussy thing called I.

Give me a sense of humor, Lord;  
Give me the grace to see a joke,  
To get some happiness from life  
And pass it on to other folk.

you are all home again. I had a terrible dream last night. I dreamed that while I was looking at your star on our office service flag, it turned to gold, with the points dripping blood. I think I should have died if I had not waked to find Daddy holding my hands, called by my cry of distress.

"Daddy is wonderful, Billy, and is the most beloved doctor I've ever seen. The Rivers' baby is the picture of health, and is walking everywhere. Mr. Rivers is very much interested in Mrs. Adams, a nice childless widow, and we think they will marry, perhaps."

"Lord! if the widow's all right, I hope they do!" That will leave Jeanie free from so much responsibility," said Lester, handing back the letter to Billy, and thanking him.

"Better not have your picture made with any more French girls," smiled Billy.

"I won't look at another skirt till I get back to Georgia!" declared Lester.

May 18, 1918, was Red Cross day, and Hope Mills joined Atlanta in one of the biggest parades on record. Soldiers at home from overseas recuperating from wounds and the effects of the hellish gas, and those in training at Camp Gordon—in fact, everybody came from everywhere, it seemed in such a mighty army that it struck terror to the hearts of German sympathizers, who sent word across the foam that America was invincible and unconquerable, and that German autocracy was doomed.

Jeanie and Patty, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, marched together, and many admiring eyes feasted on this distinguished looking quartette.

The girls were a striking contrast—Patty with her great brown eyes, saucy curls that refused to be confined and rich complexion, (an absolutely perfect reproduction of her beautiful mother, who looked more like her sister) and Jeanie, a perfectly lovely blonde, with the bluest eyes and richest golden hair. The girls were almost exactly the same height and weighed about 125 pounds each.

That night, when they had returned to Hope Mills, triumphant but well nigh tired out, Mr. Johnstone received a message from Red Cross headquarters in France.

"Lieutenant Billy Bryan, fatally wounded and his corporal, Lester Lane, who risked his life to rescue him, not expected to live. Both covered themselves with glory, and have written their names in history."

"My God! Billy dead?" cried the old man, as his wife's arms went around him. "Billy, my very heart's core—the boy whom I loved as my very own—shall I see him no more? It can't be true," he sobbed. "I won't believe it. God doesn't ignore prayers like that, and haven't we prayed unceasingly?"

"But we must be reconciled to whatever comes," cried his wife, "And we can thank God that Billy was a Christian and ready to go."

"Lord help us! How can we tell the girls! Why it will kill Patty; and poor Jeanie, how my heart aches for her!"

(To Be Continued)